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(54) **PURINE DERIVATIVES AND ADENOSINE A2 RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS SERVING AS  
PREVENTIVES/REMEDIES FOR DIABETES**

PURINDERIVATE UND ANTAGONISTEN DES ADENOSIN-A2-REZEPTORS, WELCHE ZUR  
VORSORGE ODER HEILUNG VON DIABETES DIENEN

DERIVES DE PURINE ET ANTAGONISTES DU RECEPTEUR A2 D'ADENOSINE UTILES COMME  
MOYENS DE PREVENTION/TRAITEMENT DU DIABETE

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## Description

## Technical Field to which the Invention Belongs

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel purine compound having an adenosine receptor antagonism and to a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus and diabetic complications comprising an adenosine receptor antagonist having a hypoglycemic action and a glucose tolerance improving action on the basis of an inhibiting action to saccharogenesis and a promoting action to saccharide utilization at the periphery. More particularly, it relates to a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus and diabetic complications in which an adenosine receptor antagonist is an adenosine A2 receptor antagonist.

## Prior -Art

[0002] The synthesis of purine derivatives having some structural similarity to the compounds of the present invention has been described in the scientific articles by M. Legraverend et al. in Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 8, 793 (1998) and by K. I. Tanji et al. in Chem. Pharm. Bull. 36(6), 1935 (1988). Structurally related compounds have further been described in EP-A-0771799 for use in drugs, in particular, for the treatment of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, diseases of the peripheral vessels and of the urogenital system.

[0003] With regard to therapeutic agents for diabetes mellitus, various biguanide compounds and sulfonylurea compounds have been used. However, the biguanide compounds induce a lactic acidosis and, therefore, their use is limited while the sulfonylurea compounds often result in a severe hypoglycemia due to their strong hypoglycemic action and, therefore, their use is to be careful.

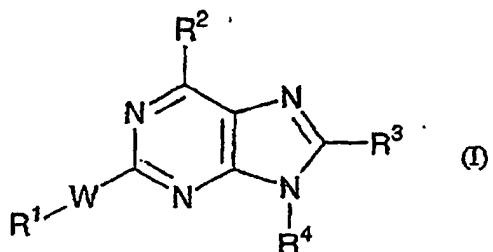
[0004] An object of the present invention is to provide a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus and diabetic complications on the basis of a new action mechanism which is different from that of conventional biguanide compounds and sulfonylurea compounds having several limitations in actual use.

## Disclosure of the Invention

[0005] The present inventors have carried out various investigations and, as a result, they have found that antagonists to adenosine receptors can be preventive or therapeutic agents of a new type for diabetes mellitus. Thus, hyperglycemia of spontaneous diabetic mice was relieved by an adenosine receptor antagonist. Such an action is presumed to be the results of inhibition of the gluconeogenic action and the glycogenolytic action, promoted by endogenous adenosine, from liver by an antagonist. Based upon such a finding, the present inventors have carried out an investigation for the compounds having excellent hypoglycemic action and glucose tolerance improving action as a preventive or therapeutic agent and have found novel purine compounds represented by the following formula (I). As a result of further investigation of their action mechanism in detail, they have found that, among the adenosine receptor antagonistic action, the adenosine A2 receptor antagonistic action is the real substance for showing the hypoglycemic and glucose tolerance improving action and have accomplished the present invention where adenosine A2 receptor antagonist is a preventive or therapeutic agent of a new type for diabetes and diabetic complications.

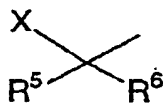
[0006] The novel purine compound according to the present invention is represented by the following formula (I).

[0007] A purine compound represented by the formula (I), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.



In the formula R<sup>1</sup> means:

1) formula:



(in the formula, X represents hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally substituted acyl group, an optionally substituted acyloxy group or an optionally substituted amino group; and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted saturated or unsaturated C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally protected carboxyl group or an optionally substituted four to six membered ring having at least one hetero atom. Alternatively, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may represent an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom together or may represent a ring being formed together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded which may have a hetero atom. This ring may be substituted.); or

2) a five- or six-membered aromatic ring which may have substituent group and hetero atom.

W represents a formula -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-.

R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, hydroxyl group or a formula -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (in which R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted acyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group. Alternatively, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> may be a saturated ring which is formed together with a nitrogen atom to which they are bonded. This ring may further have a hetero atom or a substituent.).

R<sup>3</sup> represents an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group or an optionally substituted C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl group.

R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl group or an optionally substituted cyclic ether.

**[0008]** However, the case where (1) W is -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- and X is hydrogen atom and an alkyl group is excluded.

**[0009]** There has been no report that an adenosine A2 receptor antagonist is effective for prevention and therapy of diabetes mellitus and diabetic complications.

**[0010]** The present invention provides a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetes, a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetic complications, a hypoglycemic agent, an improving agent for impaired glucose tolerance, a potentiating agent for insulin sensitivity or obesity which comprises a purine compound of the formula (I), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient.

**[0011]** The present invention provides a method or a use by administering a pharmacologically or clinically effective amount of a purine compound of the formula (I), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof to a patient for prevention or therapy of diabetes mellitus, for prevention or therapy of diabetic complications, for prevention or therapy of a disease against which a purine compound of the formula (I), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof is effective for its prevention or therapy, for hypoglycemia, for improvement of impaired glucose tolerance, for potentiation of insulin sensitivity, or for prevention and therapy of obesity.

**[0012]** The present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition containing a pharmacologically or clinically effective amount of a purine compound of the formula (I), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.

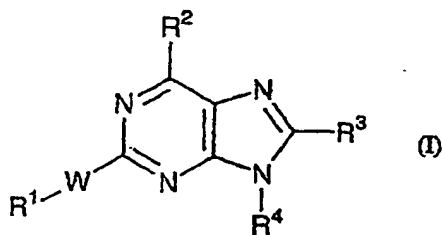
**[0013]** Adenosine is a nucleoside widely existing in living body and has a physiological action to a cardiovascular system, a central nervous system, a respiratory system, kidney, an immune system, etc. The action of adenosine is achieved via at least four receptors - A1, A2a, A2b and A3 - in which G protein is participated (Fredholm, B. B. et al., Pharmacol. Rev., 46, 143-156, 1994.). In 1979, adenosine receptor was at first classified into A1 and A2 on the basis of their pharmacological action and participation in adenylate cyclase (Van Calker, D. et al., J. Neurochem., 33, 999-1003, 1979.). Then A2 receptor has classified into the subtypes of A2a and A2b on the basis of high and low affinity to adenosine and to adenosine A2 agonists, i.e. NECA and CGS-21680 (Burns, R. F. et al., Mol. Pharmacol., 29, 331-346, 1986.; Wan, W. et al., J. Neurochem., 55, 1763-1771, 1990.). Although gradually, physiological and pathological significance of those receptors has been clarified in a central nervous system, a circulatory system, etc.

**[0014]** With regard to saccharometabolism, the following reports have been available. In an experiment using skeletal muscles, adenosine lowers the insulin sensitivity due to an agonistic action to the A1 receptor suppressing the incorporation of saccharide while an A1 receptor antagonist increases the insulin sensitivity (Challis, R. A., Biochem. J., 221, 915-917, 1984.; Challis, R. A., Eur. J. Pharmacol., 226, 121-128, 1992.). In fat cells, adenosine enhances the

sensitivity of insulin via an A1 receptor, whereby incorporation of saccharide is promoted (Vannucci, S. J., et al., Biochem. J., 288, 325-330, 1992.). Further, WO 95/18128 and WO 98/03507 disclose a therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus comprising an A1 receptor antagonist. Thus, there have been many reports concerning an A1 receptor. With regard to an adenosine A2 receptor, there is a simple description in WO 97/01551 suggesting a therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus comprising the A2a receptor antagonist although any ground therefor is not mentioned at all. In Collis, M. G. et al., Trends Pharmacol. Sci., 14, 360-366, 1993., participation of the adenosine A2 receptor in the promotion of gluconeogenesis in hepatic cells is suggested but there is no specific description at all. On the contrary, WO 98/01459 describes a therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus comprising the A2 receptor agonist but there is no description for the adenosine A2 receptor antagonist at all. As such, the positioning of the adenosine A2 receptor antagonist as a therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus has been in a chaotic state.

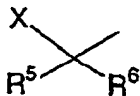
**[0015]** The adenosine A2 receptor antagonist of the present invention as a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus and for diabetic complications is selected, for example, from the following compounds 1) to 4).

1) Formula (I)



In the formula, R¹ represents:

(1) formula:



(in the formula, X is hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally substituted acyl group, an optionally substituted acyloxy group or an optionally substituted amino group; and R⁵ and R⁶ are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted saturated or unsaturated C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl-C<sub>2-6</sub> alkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally protected carboxyl group or an optionally substituted four- to six-membered ring having at least one hetero atom. Alternatively, R⁵ and R⁶ represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom together or represents a ring which may have hetero atom being formed together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded. This ring may be substituted.); or

(2) a five- or six-membered aromatic ring which may have substituent group and hetero atom.

W represents a formula -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-.

R² represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, hydroxyl group or a formula -NR⁷R⁸ (in which R⁷ and R⁸ are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted acyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group. Alternatively, R⁷ and R⁸ represents a saturated ring which is formed together with a nitrogen atom to which they are bonded. This ring may further have hetero atom or substituent.)

R³ represents an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group or an optionally substituted C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl group.

R⁴ represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl group, an optionally substituted C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl group or an optionally substituted cyclic

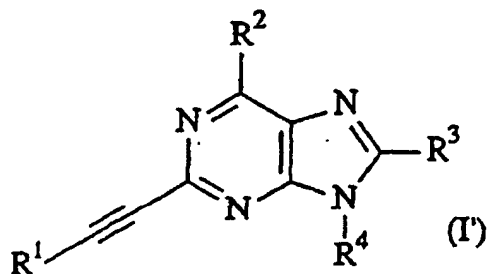
ether group.

However, the case where W is  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$  and X is hydrogen atom and an alkyl group is excluded.

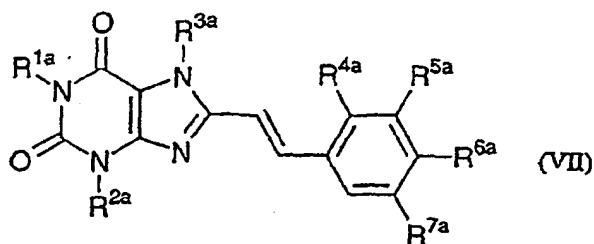
That is, the present invention is the purine compound of the above formula (I), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.

Among those compounds, the preferred examples are those where W is ethynylene group or ethenylene group and the more preferred example is that where W is ethynylene group.

The purine compound of the present invention includes an ethynylenepurine compound represented by the formula (I'):



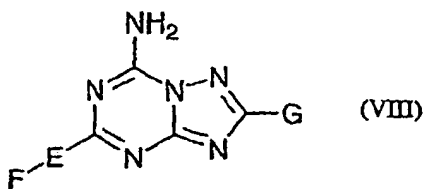
2) A compound represented by the formula (VII):



(in the formula,  $R^{1a}$  and  $R^{2a}$  are the same as or different from each other and each represents a  $C_{1-4}$  lower alkyl group or allyl group;  $R^{3a}$  represents hydrogen atom or a  $C_{1-3}$  lower alkyl group; and  $R^{4a}$ ,  $R^{5a}$ ,  $R^{6a}$  and  $R^{7a}$  are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a  $C_{1-3}$  lower alkyl group, a  $C_{1-3}$  lower alkoxy group, nitro group, amino group or hydroxyl group) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

Among those compounds, the preferred examples are those where  $R^{1a}$ ,  $R^{2a}$  and  $R^{3a}$  are the same as or different from each other and each represents a  $C_{1-3}$  lower alkyl group and any of  $R^{4a}$ ,  $R^{5a}$ ,  $R^{6a}$  and  $R^{7a}$  is a  $C_{1-3}$  lower alkoxy group, and the more preferred examples are those where  $R^{1a}$ ,  $R^{2a}$  and  $R^{3a}$  are the same as or different from each other and each represents a  $C_{1-3}$  lower alkyl group and  $R^{5a}$  and  $R^{6a}$  are methoxy groups.

3) A compound represented by the formula (VIII):

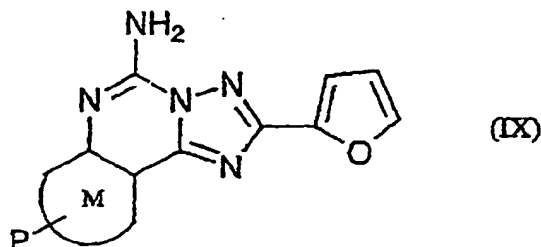


(in the formula, E represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom,  $\text{SO}_2$  or NH; F represents a  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkyl group, a pyridyl group, a thiazolyl group, a  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, an optionally substituted phenyl group, an optionally substituted

phenyl-C<sub>1-2</sub> alkyl group, a morphinoethyl group, a furylmethyl group or a pyridylmethyl group; and G represents a furyl group, a thienyl group or an isoxazolyl group) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

Among those compounds, the preferred examples are those where E is NH, F is 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl group or 2-(morpholino)ethyl group and G is a furyl group.

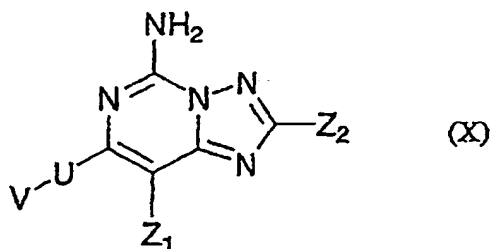
4) A compound represented by the formula (IX):



(in the formula, the ring M represents pyrazole or triazole; and P represents a phenyl-(C<sub>1-2</sub>)alkyl group optionally substituted with halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group or cyano, or a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

Among those compounds, the preferred example is that where the ring M is pyrazole and P is a phenethyl group.

5) A compound represented by the formula (X):



(in the formula, U represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or NH group; V represents an optionally hydroxyl-substituted lower alkyl group, a phenyl or aralkyl group which may be substituted with a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkyl group, a halogen atom, hydroxyl group, etc. or a heteroaryl group; Z<sub>1</sub> represents hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group; and Z<sub>2</sub> represents a heteroaryl group such as a furyl group) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

**[0016]** Among those compounds, the preferred one is that where U is an oxygen atom, V is 2,6-dimethoxyphenyl group, Z<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen atom and Z<sub>2</sub> is a furyl group.

**[0017]** The present invention provides a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetes, a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetic complications, a hypoglycemic agent, an improving agent for impaired glucose tolerance, a potentiating agent for insulin sensitivity or obesity which comprises an adenosine A2 receptor antagonist, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof as an active ingredient.

**[0018]** It is preferred that the above adenosine A2 receptor antagonist is adenosine A2a and/or A2b receptor antagonist.

**[0019]** Examples of those which are preferred as the adenosine A2a or A2b receptor antagonist of the present invention are those where the K<sub>i</sub> value showing an affinity to the A2a receptor by the experimental method which will be mentioned later is not more than 0.5 μM, those where the IC<sub>50</sub> value showing the suppression of cAMP production stimulated by NECA in the A2b receptor is not more than 0.7 μM or those satisfying both of them. Examples of those which are more preferred are those where the K<sub>i</sub> value showing an affinity to the A2a receptor by the experimental method which will be mentioned later is not more than 0.1 μM, those where the IC<sub>50</sub> value showing the suppression of cAMP production stimulated by NECA in the A2b receptor is not more than 0.5 μM or those satisfying both of them.

**[0020]** The present invention provides a method or a use by administering a pharmacologically or clinically effective amount of an adenosine A2 receptor antagonist, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof to a patient

for prevention or therapy of diabetes mellitus, for prevention or therapy of diabetic complications, for prevention or therapy of a disease against which an adenosine A2 receptor antagonist, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof is effective for its prevention or therapy, for hypoglycemia, for improvement of impaired glucose tolerance, for potentiation of insulin sensitivity, or for prevention and therapy of obesity.

**[0021]** The present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition containing a pharmacologically or clinically effective amount of an adenosine A2 receptor antagonist, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.

**[0022]** In the formula (I), the term "optionally substituted" used in an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkoxy group, an optionally substituted cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, etc. in the definitions for X, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> represents that each of the groups may be substituted with a group selected, for example, from a hydroxyl group; a thiol group; a nitro group; a cyano group; a halogen atom such as a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom and an iodine atom; a lower alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl and isopropyl; a lower alkoxy group such as methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy and butoxy groups; a halogenated alkyl group such as a fluoromethyl group, a difluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group and a 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group; an alkylthio group such as a methylthio group, an ethylthio group and an isopropylthio group; an acyl group such as an acetyl group, a propionyl group and a benzoyl group; a hydroxyalkyl group such as a hydroxymethyl group, a hydroxyethyl group and a hydroxypropyl group; an amino group; a monoalkylamino group such as a methylamino group, an ethylamino group and an isopropylamino group; a dialkylamino group such as a dimethylamino group and a diethylamino group; a cyclic amino group such as an aziridinyl group, an azetidiny group, a pyrrolidinyl group, a piperidinyl group, a perhydroazepinyl group and a piperazinyl group; a carboxyl group; an alkoxycarbonyl group such as a methoxycarbonyl group, an ethoxycarbonyl group and a propylcarbonyl group; a carbamoyl group; an alkylcarbamoyl group such as a methylcarbamoyl group and a dimethylcarbamoyl group; an acylamino group such as an acetylamino group and a benzoylamino group; an unsubstituted or C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl-substituted sulfamoyl group or an alkylsulfonyl group such as a methylsulfonyl group and an ethylsulfonyl group; an unsubstituted or substituted arylsulfonyl group such as a benzenesulfonyl group and a p-toluenesulfonyl group; an unsubstituted or substituted aryl group such as a phenyl group, a tolyl group and an anisoyl group; an unsubstituted or substituted heteroaryl group such as a pyrrole group, a pyrazolyl group, an imidazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, a pyridyl group, a pyrimidyl group and a pyrazinyl group; a carboxyalkyl group; an alkylloxycarbonylalkyl group such as a methoxycarbonylmethyl group, an ethoxycarbonylmethyl group and a methoxycarbonylethyl group; a carboxyalkoxy group such as a carboxymethoxy group; an arylalkyl group such as a benzyl group and a 4-chlorobenzyl group; a heteroarylalkyl group such as a pyridylmethyl group and a pyridylethyl group; an alkylenedioxy group such as a methylenedioxy group and an ethylenedioxy group; etc.

**[0023]** The halogen atom in the definitions for A and B is fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

**[0024]** The lower alkyl group in the definitions for X, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> means a linear or branched alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms. Its examples are methyl group, ethyl group, n-propyl group, isopropyl group, n-butyl group, isobutyl group, sec-butyl group, tert-butyl group, n-pentyl group, 1,2-dimethylpropyl group, 1,1-dimethylpropyl group, 2,2-dimethylpropyl group, 2-ethylpropyl group, n-hexyl group, 1,2-dimethylbutyl group, 2,3-dimethylbutyl group, 1,3-dimethylbutyl group, 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl group and 1-methyl-2-ethylpropyl group.

**[0025]** The lower alkoxy group in the definitions for X means a linear or branched alkoxy group having 1-6 carbon atoms. Its examples are methoxy group, ethoxy group, n-propoxy group, isopropoxy group, n-butoxy group, sec-butoxy group, tert-butoxy group, n-pentyloxy group, 1,2-dimethylpropyloxy group, 1,1-dimethylpropyloxy group, 2,2-dimethylpropyloxy group, 2-ethylpropyloxy group, n-hexyloxy group, 1,2-dimethylbutyloxy group, 2,3-dimethylbutyloxy group, 1,3-dimethylbutyloxy group, 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyloxy group and 1-methyl-2-ethylpropyloxy group.

**[0026]** The cycloalkyl group in the definitions for X, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> means a cycloalkyl group having 3-8 carbons such as cyclopropyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group, cyclohexyl group, cycloheptyl group or cyclooctyl group.

**[0027]** The cycloalkylalkyl group in the definitions for X, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> means a group where the above cycloalkyl group is bonded to any of the carbon atoms in the above lower alkyl group.

**[0028]** The lower alkenyl group in the definitions for R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> means a linear or branched alkenyl group having 2-6 carbon atoms such as vinyl group, 1-propenyl group, 2-propenyl group, isopropenyl group, 2-methyl-1-propenyl group, 3-methyl-1-propenyl group, 2-methyl-2-propenyl group, 3-methyl-2-propenyl group, 1-butenyl group, 2-butenyl group and 3-butenyl group.

**[0029]** The lower alkynyl group in the definition for R<sup>4</sup> represents a linear or branched alkynyl group having 2-6 carbon atoms such as ethynyl group, 1-propynyl group, 2-propynyl group, 1-butylnyl group, 2-butylnyl group, 3-butylnyl group, 3-methyl-1-propynyl group and 2-methyl-3-propynyl group.

**[0030]** The acyl group in the definitions for X and R<sup>2</sup> represents a group derived from an aliphatic saturated monocarboxylic acid such as acetyl group, propionyl group, butyryl group, valeryl group, isovaleryl group and pivaloyl group; a group derived from an aliphatic unsaturated carboxylic acid such as acryloyl group, propioloyl group, methacryloyl group, crotonoyl group and isocrotonoyl group; a group derived from a carbocyclic carboxylic acid such as benzoyl



group, naphthoyl group, toluoyl group, hydroatropoyl group, atropoyl group and cinnamoyl group; a group derived from a heterocyclic carboxylic acid such as furoyl group, thenoyl group, nicotinoyl group and isonicotinoyl group; a group derived from a hydroxycarboxylic acid or an alkoxycarboxylic acid such as glycoloyl group, lactoyl group, glyceroyl group, tropoyl group, benzyloyl group, salicyloyl group, anisoyl group, vanilloyl group, piperonyl group and galloyl group; a group derived from various kinds of amino acids; etc.

[0031] The aryl group in the optionally substituted aryl group in the definitions for X, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> represents phenyl group, 1-naphthyl group, 2-naphthyl group, anthracenyl group, etc.

[0032] The optionally substituted heteroaryl group in the definitions for X, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> represents a group derived from a monocycle or a condensed ring containing 1-4 of at least one selected from the group consisting of sulfur atom, oxygen atom and nitrogen atom. Its examples are pyrrolyl group, thienyl group, furyl group, thiazolyl group, oxazolyl group, isothiazolyl group, isoxazolyl group, imidazolyl group, pyrazolyl group, thiadiazolyl group, oxadiazolyl group, triazolyl group, tetrazolyl group, pyridyl group, pyridazinyl group, pyrimidinyl group, pyrazinyl group, indolyl group, isoindolyl group, benzothienyl group, benzofuranyl group, isobenzofuranyl group, benzimidazolyl group, indazolyl group, benzotriazolyl group, benzothiazolyl group, benzoxazolyl group, quinolyl group, isoquinolyl group, cinnolinyl group, phthalazyl group, quinoxalyl group, naphthyridinyl group, quinazolinyl group and imidazopyridinyl group.

[0033] The protective group in the optionally protected carboxyl group in the definitions for R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> is, for example, a lower alkyl group such as methyl group, ethyl group and tert-butyl group; a lower alkyl group substituted with an optionally substituted phenyl group such as p-methoxybenzyl, p-nitrobenzyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl and phenethyl groups; a halogenated lower alkyl group such as 2,2,2-trichloroethyl and 2-iodoethyl; a lower alkanoyloxy lower alkyl group such as pivaloyloxymethyl, acetoxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, butyryloxymethyl, valeryloxymethyl, 1-acetoxyethyl, 2-acetoxyethyl, 1-pivaloyloxyethyl and 2-pivaloyloxyethyl; a higher alkanoyloxy lower alkyl group such as palmitoyloxyethyl, heptadecanoyloxymethyl and 1-palmitoyloxyethyl; a lower alkoxycarbonyloxy lower alkyl group such as methoxycarbonyloxymethyl, 1-butoxycarbonyloxyethyl and 1-(isopropoxycarbonyloxy)ethyl; a carboxy lower alkyl group such as carboxymethyl and 2-carboxyethyl; a heteroaryl group such as 3-phthalidyl; an optionally substituted benzoyloxy lower alkyl group such as 4-glycyloxybenzoyloxymethyl; a (substituted dioxolene) lower alkyl group such as (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methyl; a cycloalkyl-substituted lower alkanoyloxy lower alkyl group such as 1-cyclohexylacetyloxyethyl; a cycloalkyloxycarbonyloxy lower alkyl group such as 1-cyclohexyloxycarbonyloxyethyl; etc. That may be also in various acid amides. In short, any group may be a protective group for the carboxyl group so far as it is decomposed *in vivo* by certain means to give a carboxylic acid.

[0034] The term "a ring which is formed together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded" in the definitions for R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> represents aziridine, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, perhydroazepine, perhydroazocine, piperazine, homopiperazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, etc. Such a ring may be substituted with a lower alkyl group, a halogen atom or acyl group, etc.

[0035] It goes without saying that, in the case of a compound having an asymmetric atom in the present invention, an optically active substance thereof is also covered by the present invention. The present invention further covers a hydrate.

[0036] Examples of a pharmacologically acceptable salt in the present invention are an inorganic salt such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulfate and phosphate; an organic acid salt such as acetate, maleate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate and toluenesulfonate; and a salt with amino acid such as aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

[0037] A group of the compounds of the present invention is useful also from the viewpoint of low toxicity and high safety.

[0038] When the compound of the present invention is used for the above-mentioned diseases, it may be administered either orally or parenterally. It may be administered in a form of a pharmaceutical preparation such as tablets, powder, granules, capsules, syrup, troche, inhalant, suppository, injection, ointment, ophthalmic ointment, eye drops, nose drops, ear drops, poultice and lotion.

[0039] The dose significantly varies depending upon type of the disease, degree of the symptom, age, sex and sensitivity of the patient, etc. but, usually, administration is carried out in a dose of about 0.03-1000 mg, preferably 0.1-500 mg, and more preferably 0.1-100 mg per day to an adult either once daily or dividing into several times a day. In the case of an injection preparation, the dose is usually about 1 µg/kg to 3000 µg/kg, preferably about 3 µg/kg to 1000 µg/kg.

[0040] In the manufacture of a pharmaceutical preparation of the compound of the present invention, that is carried out by a conventional means using a common pharmaceutical carrier.

[0041] Thus, in the manufacture of a solid preparation for oral use, after addition of filler, binder, disintegrating agent, lubricant, coloring agent, corrective agents for taste and smell, antioxidant, etc. to the main ingredient, then the mixture is made into tablets, coated tablets, granules, powder, capsules, etc. by a conventional manners.

[0042] With regard to the above filler, its examples which may be used are lactose, corn starch, sucrose, glucose, sorbitol, crystalline cellulose, silicon dioxide, etc.

[0043] With regard to the binder, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl ether, ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, gum arabic, tragacanth, gelatin, shellac, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, calcium citrate, dextrin, pectin, etc. may be used for example while, with regard to the lubricant, magnesium stearate, talc, polyethylene glycol, silica, hydrogenated vegetable oil, etc. may be used for example.

[0044] With regard to the coloring agent, anything may be used so far as it is permitted to add to pharmaceuticals. With regard to the corrective agents for taste and smell, cocoa powder, menthol, aromatic acid, peppermint oil, borneol, cinnamon powder, etc. may be used. With regard to the antioxidant, anything may be used so far as it is permitted to add to pharmaceuticals such as ascorbic acid and  $\alpha$ -tocopherol. It is of course possible that tablets and granules are appropriately coated with sugar, gelatin and others as required.

[0045] On the other hand, in the manufacture of injection, eye drops, etc., it is possible to manufacture by a conventional means by adding, if necessary, pH adjusting agent, buffer, suspending agent, auxiliary solubilizer, stabilizer, isotonicizing agent, antioxidant, preservative, etc. to the main ingredient. In that case, it is also possible to prepare a freeze-dried preparation, if necessary. The injection may be administered intravenously, subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

[0046] Examples of the above-mentioned suspending agent are methyl cellulose, polysorbate 80, hydroxyethyl cellulose, gum arabic, tragacanth, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate.

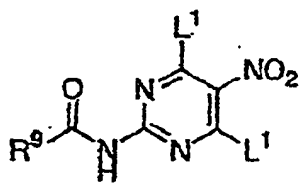
[0047] Examples of the auxiliary solubilizer are polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, polysorbate 80, nicotinamide and polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate.

[0048] With regard to the stabilizer, sodium sulfite, sodium metabisulfite, ether, etc. may be used for example while, with regard to the preservative, methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate, sorbic acid, phenol, cresol, chlorocresol, etc. may be used for example.

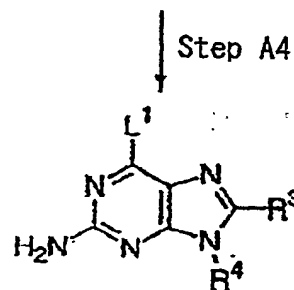
[0049] In the manufacture of the ointment, it can be manufactured by a conventional means by addition of stabilizer, antioxidant, preservative, etc. if necessary.

[0050] The novel purine compound of the present invention may be manufactured by combining the commonly known methods. As hereunder, main common manufacturing methods for a group of the compounds of the present invention will be given.

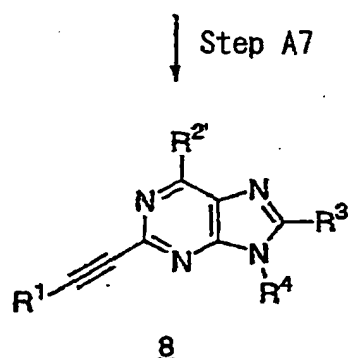
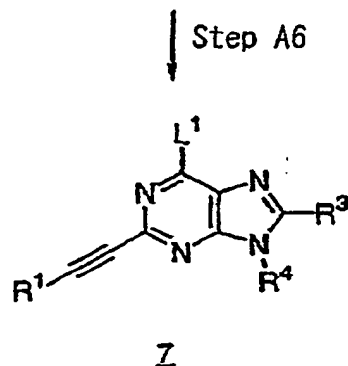
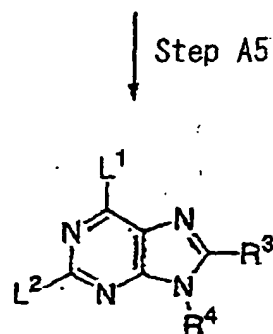
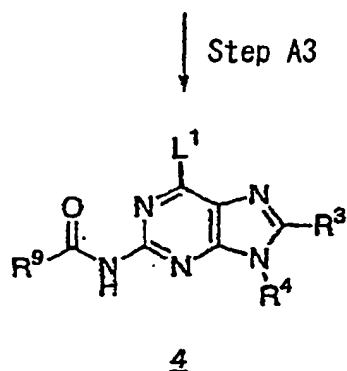
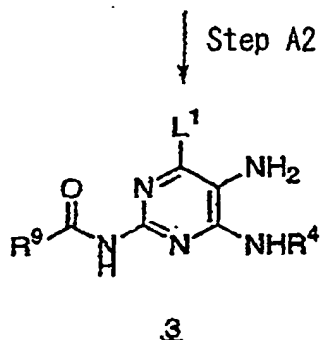
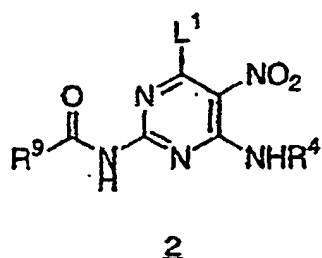
#### Manufacturing Method A



Step A1



Step A4



45 **[0051]** In the above formulae, L<sup>1</sup> and L<sup>2</sup> represent halogen atom; R<sup>2'</sup> represents -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (wherein -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> has the meaning as defined above); R<sup>9</sup> represents a lower alkyl group; and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> have the meaning as defined above.

#### Step A1

50 **[0052]** This is a step where 4,6-dihalo-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinylacetamide 1 which is a compound synthesized according to a known method is reacted with an amine compound in a solvent whereupon only one halogen is substituted with an amine compound to manufacture 4-aminopyrimidine compound 2.

55 **[0053]** There is no particular limitation for the solvent used therefor so far as it does not disturb the reaction and is able to dissolve the starting substance to some extent and its preferred examples are ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane and diethylene glycol dimethyl ether; and a halogenated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride, chloroform and dichloroethane. The reaction temperature varies depending upon the reactivity of the amine compound used and is preferably -20°C to 50°C, and more preferably, about 0°C.

**[0054]** In this step, it is preferred to add an equimolar amount of acetic acid to suppress the production of a di-substituted substance.

Step A2

[0055] This is a step where a nitro group of the nitropyrimidine compound 2 is reduced by means of a catalytic reduction, a reduction with metal and metal salt, or a metal hydride to manufacture a pyrimidinylamine compound 3.

[0056] The catalytic reduction is carried out in a hydrogen atmosphere in the presence of a catalyst such as Raney Ni, Pd-C or PtO<sub>2</sub> under ordinary pressure or high pressure at room temperature or with warming. There is no particular limitation for the solvent used so far as it does not act as a catalyst poison and is able to dissolve the starting material to some extent and its suitable examples are methanol, ethanol, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, acetic acid, dimethylformamide and a mixture thereof. Reduction with metal and metal salt is carried out using zinc dust-hydrochloric acid, stannous chloride-hydrochloric acid, iron-hydrochloric acid, etc. in a solvent of an alcohol such as anhydrous methanol or ethanol or dioxane and tetrahydrofuran. Reduction using a metal hydride is carried out in a solvent of methanol, ethanol or tetrahydrofuran using Pd-sodium borohydride, NiCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-sodium borohydride, stannous chloride-sodium borohydride, etc.

Step A3

[0057] This is a step where an amino group and an aldehyde which are adjacent on a pyrimidine ring is condensed with an imidazole ring to manufacture a purine compound 4.

[0058] The reaction is carried out in such a manner that an amino group is condensed with an aldehyde compound to give Schiff base, and then it is treated with ferric chloride, etc. to result in a ring closure.

[0059] There is no particular limitation for the solvent used so far as it does not disturb the reaction and is able to dissolve the starting material to some extent and its preferred examples are alcohol such as methanol and ethanol; ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane and diethylene glycol dimethyl ether; and dimethylformamide. The reaction is carried out at 0 to 100°C, and preferably, at room temperature. It is preferred to add acetic acid during the manufacture of Schiff base.

Step A4

[0060] This is a step where an acyl group which is a protecting group of the amino group at position 2 of the above purine compound 4 is eliminated to manufacture a 2-aminopurine compound 5.

[0061] The reaction is carried out by means of a treatment with a mineral acid or an alkaline aqueous solution in a solvent such as methanol, ethanol, dioxane and tetrahydrofuran. Although the reaction proceeds even at room temperature, it is preferred to carry it out with heating.

[0062] This step may be completed in the above step A3 depending upon the reducing condition, and in that case, this step is omitted.

Step A5

[0063] This is a step where an amino group of the 2-aminopurine compound 5 is subjected to a Sandmeyer reaction to convert into a halogen atom to manufacture a 2,6-dihalopurine compound 6.

[0064] The reaction is carried out in such a manner that the amino group is diazotized with sodium nitrite or ester nitrous such as amyl nitrite and isoamyl nitrite to give a diazonium group and then the diazonium group is converted to a halogen atom using cuprous halide. When a nitrite such as isoamyl nitrite is used in the diazotization, an acid is not particularly necessary but the amino group can be converted to a halogen atom by addition of cuprous halide and methylene halide in a solvent such as dioxane or tetrahydrofuran followed by heating. In the present invention, it is most preferred that cuprous iodide is used as a cuprous halide and diiodomethane is used as a methylene halide to convert into a 2-iodopurine compound.

Step A6

[0065] This is a step where a halogen atom at position 2 of the 2,6-dihalopurine compound 6 is selectively subjected to a coupling reaction with an ethynyl side chain to manufacture a 2-ethynylene-6-halopurine compound 7.

[0066] The reaction is carried out at room temperature or with heating in the presence of catalytic amounts of dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (II) and cuprous iodide and a tertiary amine. Examples of the solvent used are ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane and diethylene glycol dimethyl ether; dimethylformamide; and 1-methylpyrrolidinone. Examples of the tertiary amine used are triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, DBU and dimethylaniline. The reaction temperature is preferably 0 to 100°C, and more preferably, room temperature.

Step A7

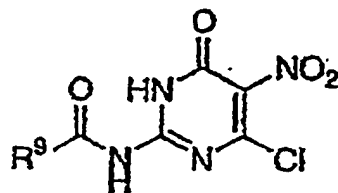
[0067] This is a step where a halogen atom of the 2-ethynylene-6-halopurine compound 7 is reacted with an amine compound to manufacture a 6-amino-2-ethynylenepurine compound 8.

[0068] When the amine compound is gaseous or has a low boiling point, it is preferred that the reaction is carried out in a sealed tube or in an autoclave.

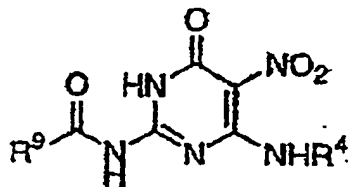
[0069] There is no particular limitation for the solvent used so far as it does not disturb the reaction and is able to dissolve the starting material to some extent and its preferred examples are alcohol such as methanol and ethanol; ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane and diethylene glycol dimethyl ether; halogenated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride, chloroform and dichloroethane; dimethylformamide; and 1-methylpyrrolidinone.

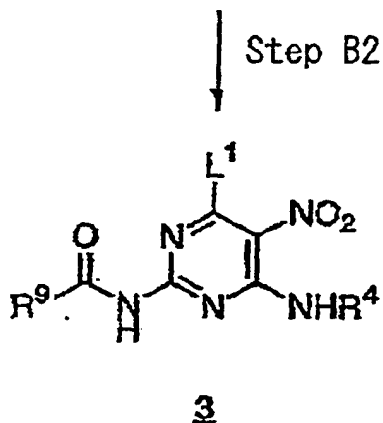
[0070] The reaction temperature is preferably 0 to 150°C, and more preferably, 50 to 100°C.

## Manufacturing Method B

1

Step B1

2



[0071] In the above formulae, L<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> have the meanings as defined above.

[0072] This manufacturing method B is another method for the manufacture of the 2-acylamino-6-halo-5-nitro-4-pyrimidinylamine compound 3 in the manufacturing method A.

#### Step B1

[0073] This is a step where 2-acylamino-4-chloro-5-nitro-6-pyrimidone compound 1 manufactured by a known method is reacted with an amine compound to manufacture 2-acyl-amino-4-(substituted amino)-5-nitro-6-pyrimidone compound 2.

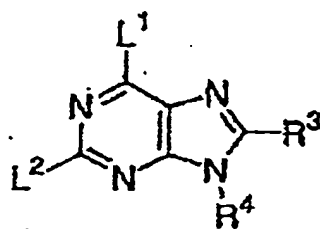
[0074] There is no particular limitation for a solvent used so far as it does not disturb the reaction and is able to dissolve the starting material to some extent and its preferred examples are ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane and diethylene glycol dimethyl ether; and halogenated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride, chloroform and dichloroethane. The reaction temperature varies depending upon the reactivity of the amine compound used and it is preferably -20°C to 50°C, and more preferably, about 0°C.

#### Step B2

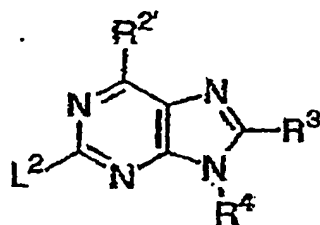
[0075] This is a step where an oxo group of the pyrimidone compound is converted into a halogen atom to manufacture 2-acylamino-6-halo-5-nitro-4-pyrimidinylamine compound 3.

[0076] The reaction is carried out in the absence of solvent or by suspending in a solvent such as acetonitrile, dioxane or tetrahydrofuran and by treating with a halogenating agent such as phosphorus oxychloride or phosphorus oxybromide with heating under reflux. The reaction is accelerated when tetraethylammonium chloride or dimethylformamide is added to the reaction system.

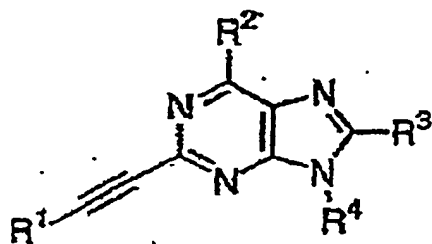
## Manufacturing Method C

1

↓ Step C1

2

↓ Step C2

3

[0077] In the above formulae, L<sup>1</sup>, L<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> have the meanings as defined above.

[0078] This manufacturing method C is that where L<sup>1</sup> at position 6 on a purine ring of the 2,6-dihalopurine compound 6 in the manufacturing method A is firstly aminated and then L<sup>2</sup> at position 2 is converted to an ethynylene group to manufacture the aimed compound.

Step C1

[0079] This is a step where a halogen atom at position 6 of the 2,6-dihalopurine compound 1 is reacted with an amine compound to manufacture a 6-amino-2-halopurine compound 2.

[0080] When the amine compound is gaseous or has a low boiling point, it is referred that the reaction is carried out in an autoclave.

[0081] There is no particular limitation for the solvent used so far as it does not disturb the reaction and is able to dissolve the starting material to some extent and its preferred examples are alcohol such as methanol and ethanol; ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane and diethylene glycol dimethyl ether; halogenated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride, chloroform and dichloroethane; dimethylformamide; and 1-methylpyrrolidinone.

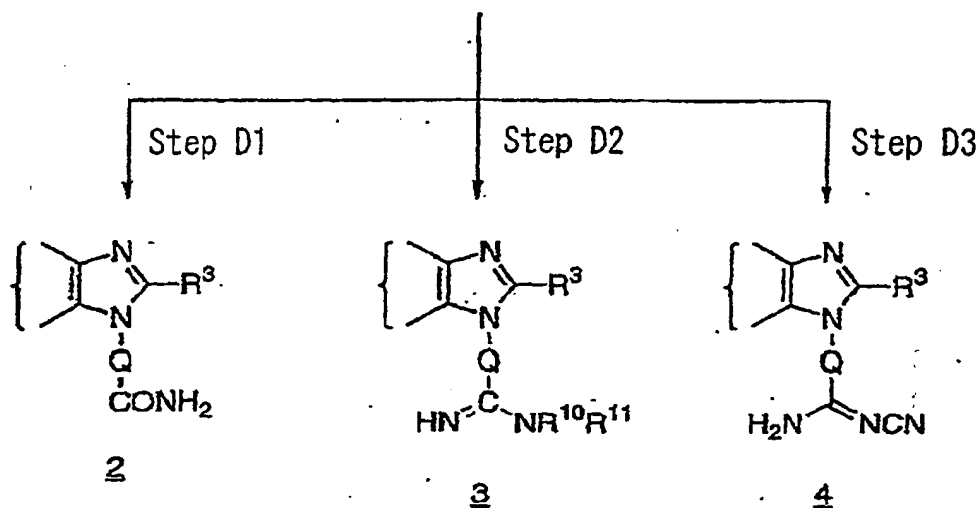
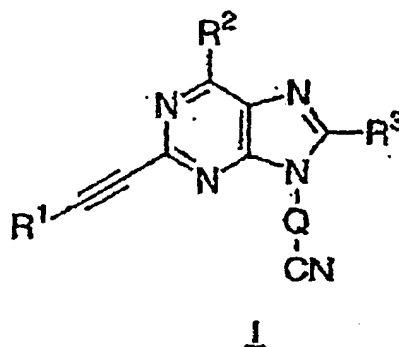
[0082] The reaction temperature is preferably 0 to 150°C, and more preferably, 50 to 100°C.

Step C2

[0083] This is a step where the aimed compound is prepared by the same operation as in the above-mentioned step A6.

[0084] The reaction is carried out at room temperature or with heating in the presence of catalytic amounts of dichlorobis(triphenyl)phosphine palladium (II) and cuprous iodide and a tertiary amine. Examples of the solvent used are ether such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethoxyethane and diethylene glycol dimethyl ether; dimethylformamide; and 1-methylpyrrolidinone. Examples of the tertiary amine used are triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, DBU and dimethylaniline. The reaction temperature is preferably 0 to 100°C and, more preferably, room temperature.

## Manufacturing Method D





[0085] In the above formulae, Q is an alkylene group, an optionally substituted arylene group; an optionally substituted heteroarylene group; an optionally substituted alkylenearylene group; an optionally substituted alkyleneheteroarylene group; an optionally substituted arylenealkylene group; or an optionally substituted heteroarylenealkylene group and R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> have the meanings as defined above.

[0086] This manufacturing method D is a method where, in the case the compound 1 manufactured by the manufacturing method A or C has a cyano group, the cyano group is converted whereupon an amide compound, an amidine compound or an N-cyanoamidine compound is manufactured. Accordingly, when a cyano group is present on the substituents of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, the above compounds can be manufactured in a similar manner.

#### Step D1

[0087] This is a step where an amide compound is manufactured from the cyano compound 1 manufactured by the manufacturing method A or C.

[0088] The reaction is carried out by treating with an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide in the presence of a peracid in a water-miscible solvent such as acetone, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, methanol and ethanol. The reaction temperature is preferably from 0°C to a refluxing temperature and, more preferably, room temperature.

#### Step D2

[0089] This is a step where an amidine compound is manufactured from the cyano compound 1 manufactured by the manufacturing method A or C.

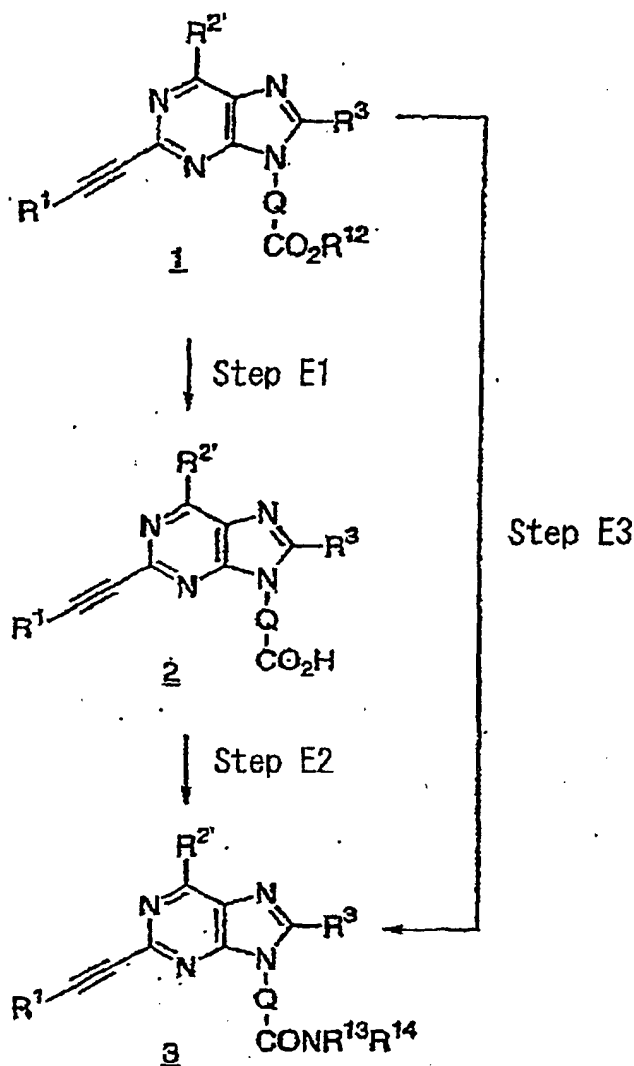
[0090] It is possible to manufacture by various methods. For example, a mono-substituted substance may be manufactured by a method where a cyano compound 1 is heated to 200°C or higher with an equimolar aromatic amine benzenesulfonate or p-toluenesulfonate; an N,N-disubstituted substance may be manufactured by a method where an amine compound is heated with a cyano compound 1 in the presence of a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride; and an unsubstituted substance may be manufactured by a method where a cyano compound 1 is treated with an aluminum amide reagent (MeAlClNH<sub>2</sub>) or by a method where it is converted into an imidate hydrochloride with hydrogen chloride-ethanol followed by treating with ammonia. Alternatively, the mono- or di-substituted substance may be manufactured by treating the imidate hydrochloride with a primary or secondary amine.

#### Step D3

[0091] This is a step where an N<sup>2</sup>-cyanoamidine compound is manufactured from the cyano compound 1 manufactured by the manufacturing method A or C.

[0092] A cyano compound 1 is dissolved in dioxane or tetrahydrofuran, hydrogen sulfide is passed thereinto to saturate, the mixture is allowed to stand at room temperature to convert into thioamide, and then the thioamide is treated with iodomethane to give thioimidate. The thioimidate is treated with cyanamide whereupon an N-cyanoamidine compound 4 is manufactured. When this operation is applied to a 2-iodo-6-purinyllamine compound manufactured in the step C1 of the manufacturing method C and the firstly prepared 2-iodo-N-cyanoamidine compound is coupled with an alkyne reagent, a cyano compound 1 is manufactured in a similar manner.

## Manufacturing Method E



(in the formula,  $R^{12}$  represents a protective group for a carboxyl group;  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group; and  $R^1$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^3$  have the meanings as defined above.)

Step E1

[0093] This is a step where the protective group is eliminated by an acid or an alkali or by means of heating to manufacture a carboxylic acid compound 2.

[0094] Examples of the acid used are an aqueous solution of mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid while examples of an alkali are an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and lithium hydroxide. With regard to a solvent, any solvent may be used so far as it does not participate in the reaction and that which is miscible with water such as methanol, ethanol, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane is preferred. Preferred reaction temperature is from room temperature to refluxing temperature.

[0095] When the protective group is a tetrahydropyranyl group, it can be eliminated by heating at from 70 to 150°C.

Step E2

[0096] This is a step where the carboxylic acid compound 2 previously prepared is converted into a reactive derivative of the acid and made to react with a primary or secondary amine to manufacture an acid amide compound 3.

[0097] Examples of the reactive derivative of the acid are an acid halide such as acid chloride; a mixed acid anhydride such as ethoxycarbonyl chloride obtained by the reaction with chloroformate; and an activated ester such as p-nitro-phenyl ester. Examples of the solvent are tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dichloromethane, chloroform and dichloroethane. The reaction temperature is preferably from -10 to 50°C, and more preferably, from 0°C to room temperature.

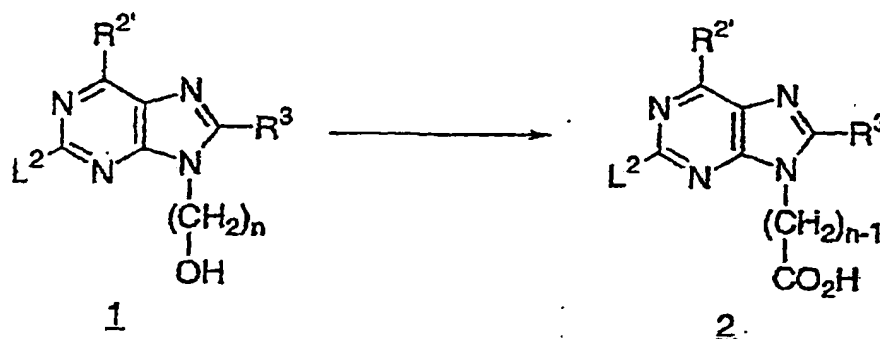
Step E3

[0098] This is a step where the ester compound 1 is reacted with an amine compound to directly manufacture an acid amide compound 3 without by way of a carboxylic acid compound 2.

[0099] With regard to a protective group R<sup>12</sup>, a lower alkyl group such as a methyl group or an ethyl group is preferred. The reaction is carried out by heating in a sealed tube or in an autoclave. The reaction temperature is preferably from 50 to 100°C.

[0100] The above eliminating reaction and amidation reaction can be used for the case where R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>3</sup> has a protected carboxyl group as well to manufacture a product.

## Manufacturing Method F



(in the formulae, n represents an integer of from 2 to 6 and R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> have the meanings as defined above.)

Step F1

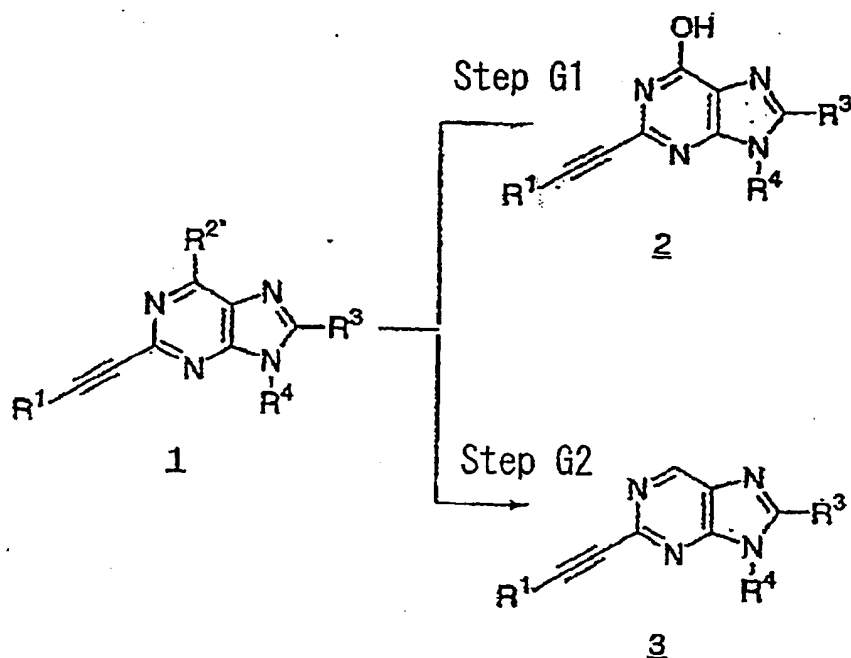
[0101] This is a step where a purine compound 1 having a hydroxyl-substituted alkyl group is oxidized to manufacture a carboxylic acid compound 2.

[0102] With regard to an oxidizing agent, ruthenium tetroxide, permanganic acid, chromic acid, etc. may be used. With regard to a solvent, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, methylene chloride, acetonitrile, pyridine, water or a mixed solvent thereof may be used. The reaction is carried out preferably at 0 to 50°C, and more preferably, at room temperature.

[0103] A carboxylic group of the carboxylic acid compound 2 manufactured as such is then protected and, after that, conversion into a 2-ethynylpurine compound is carried out by the same operation as in the step A6 of the manufacturing method A.

[0104] When there is a hydroxyl-substituted alkyl group is present in R<sup>3</sup>, the same method is applied whereupon a 2-ethynylpurine compound having a carboxyl group in R<sup>3</sup> is manufactured by the same method.

## Manufacturing Method G



(in the formulae,  $R^2$  is an amino group or a halogen atom; and  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  have the meanings as defined above.)

Step G1

[0105] This is a step where the amino group or the halogen atom at position 6 of the purine skeleton is hydrolyzed to manufacture a 6-hydroxypurine compound 2.

[0106] The hydrolysis is carried out in the presence of an acid or an alkali and it is preferred to carry out in the presence of an alkali. Examples of the alkali used are sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, etc. The reaction is carried out at from 0 to 100°C.

Step G2

[0107] This is a step where the amino group at position 6 is diazotized and heated to eliminate the nitrogen whereupon a 6-unsubstituted purine compound is manufactured.

[0108] The reaction is carried out in such a manner that the amino group is diazotized with sodium nitrite or nitrous ester such as amyl nitrite, isoamyl nitrite, etc. in dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or an aqueous solvent thereof and then the diazonium group is eliminated by heating under refluxing.

[0109] Incidentally, a method for the manufacture of the compound represented by the formula (VII) is described in JP-A 6-16559 and JP-A 6-211856, J. Med. Chem., **36**, 1333-1342, 1993. etc.; a method for the manufacture of the compound represented by the formula (VIII) is described in JP-A 5-97855 and WO 94/14812; a method for the manufacture of the compound represented by the formula (IX) is described in WO 95/01356 and Eur. J. Med. Chem., **28**, 569-576, 1993.; and a method for the manufacture of the compound represented by the formula (X) is described in WO 98/42711.

[0110] Now, in order to explain the excellent effect of the purine compounds of the present invention, pharmacological experiments will be shown as hereunder.

## Effect of Novel Purine Compounds

1) Suppressing Action to NECA-Stimulated Saccharogenesis in Hepatic Cells of Primary Culture of Rats

[0111] Hepatic cells were separated by a collagenase perfusion method from liver of male rats of Wistar strain and

subjected to a primary culture in a William's Medium E containing 5% of calf serum,  $10^{-6}$  M of insulin,  $10^{-7}$  M of dexamethasone and 30 ng/ml of pertussal toxin. After one day, the hepatic cells were washed with a Krebs-Ringer Bicarbonate buffer (pH 7.4 (KRB)) containing 10 mM of HEPES and 0.1% of bovine serum albumin and incubated with KRB at 37°C. After 30 minutes, 0.1  $\mu$ M of NECA (N-ethylcarboxamide adenosine) and a test compound were added thereto at the same time, the mixture was incubated for additional one hour and the amount of glucose released into an incubation medium was measured.

[0112] The result is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Suppressing Action to NECA-Stimulated Saccharogenesis in Hepatic Cells of Primary Culture of Rats	
Test Compound	IC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu$ M)
Example 3	0.13
Example 8 (sulfate)	0.49
Example 19	0.47
Example 31	0.13
Example 64 (sulfate)	0.73
Example 89	0.43
Example 133	0.20
Example 169	0.48
Example 170	0.50
Example 171	1.01
Example 208	0.27
Example 210	0.52
Example 215	0.22
Example 235	1.27

## 2) Action to Hyperglycemia of Spontaneous Diabetic Mice (KK-A<sup>y</sup>/Ta Jcl) (single administration)

[0113] Animals: Five male KK-A<sup>y</sup>/Ta Jcl mice for each group (purchased from Nippon Clair)

[0114] Preparation and Administration of Test Compound: A test compound in a dose as shown in Table 2 was suspended in a 0.5% aqueous solution of methyl cellulose and was orally administered in a dose of 10 ml/kg.

[0115] Collection of Blood Samples and Determination of Blood Sugar: Blood was collected from tail vein immediately before administration of the test compound and also five hours after the administration and blood sugar was determined.

[0116] Method: Tail vein of a mouse was injured by a razor without an anesthetization to bleed slightly. The blood (15  $\mu$ l) was collected and immediately mixed with 135  $\mu$ l of a 0.6 M perchloric acid. Glucose in the supernatant obtained by a centrifugal separation (at 1500 g for 10 minutes at 4°C using a cooling centrifuge GS-6KR of Beckmann) was determined by a Glucose CII Test Wako (Wako Pure Chemicals).

[0117] The result for each experiment is shown in Tables 2-1 to 2-3.

[0118] The result is shown in terms of "(% ratio of the blood sugar after 5 hours from the administration to the blood sugar before the administration)  $\pm$  (standard error)". The data were subjected to a one-way layout analysis of variance and then subjected to a multiple comparison of a Dunnett type. The case where  $p < 0.05$  was judged to be that a significant difference was available.

Table 2-1

Action of spontaneous diabetic mice (KK-A <sup>y</sup> /Ta Jcl) to hyperglycemia			
Test Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	$\frac{\text{Blood sugar level 5 hr after the administration}}{\text{Blood sugar level immediately before the administration}} \times 100$	Significance
Solvent		72.4 $\pm$ 4.4	
Example 8 (sulfate)	10	47.8 $\pm$ 4.8	**
Example 19	10	51.8 $\pm$ 2.9	**

(\*\*;  $p < 0.01$  vs. Solvent)

Table 2-2

Action of spontaneous diabetic mice (KK-Ay/Ta Jcl) to hyperglycemia			
Test Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	$\frac{\text{Blood sugar level 5 hr after the administration}}{\text{Blood sugar level before the administration}} \times 100$	Significance
Solvent		67.6 $\pm$ 2.4	
Example 64	10	42.3 $\pm$ 4.8	**
Example 89	30	38.3 $\pm$ 4.4	**

(\*\*; p &lt; 0.01 vs. Solvent)

Table 2-3

Action of Spontaneous Diabetic Mice (KK-Ay/Ta Jcl) to Hyperglycemia			
Test Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	$\frac{\text{Blood sugar level 5 hr after the administration}}{\text{Blood sugar level before the administration}} \times 100$	Significance
Solvent		70.7 $\pm$ 4.6	
Example 210	10	51.5 $\pm$ 4.6	*

(\*; p &lt; 0.05 vs. Solvent)

[0119] As such, the compounds of the present invention showed a clear effect to the pathological models. In addition, the compounds of the present invention showed an improving action in the investigation for impaired glucose tolerance in a glucose tolerance test and were confirmed to act not only in liver but also in periphery.

[0120] Now, representative compounds of the novel purine compounds according to the present invention will be illustrated and it goes without saying that the object is to facilitate the understanding of the present invention and that the present invention is not limited thereby.

#### Example 1

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]benzonitrile

1) N<sup>1</sup>-[4-(3-Cyanoanilino)-5-nitro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-2-pyrimidinyl]acetamide

[0121] To a solution of 2.54 g of 3-cyanoaniline in 25 ml of tetrahydrofuran were gradually added 1.23 ml of acetic acid at 0°C. To this solution were added 2 g of 4-chloro-5-nitro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-2-pyrimidinylacetamide at 0°C and the mixture was stirred for 3.5 hours. The reaction solution was filtered and the solid collected thereby was washed with 10 ml each of water, methanol, tetrahydrofuran and ether successively. The resulting product was dried at room temperature to give 2.58 g of N<sup>1</sup>-[4-(3-cyanoanilino)-5-nitro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-2-pyrimidinyl]acetamide. The yield was 96%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 2.18(s,3H), 7.56-7.60(m,1H), 7.67-7.70(m,1H), 7.83-7.87(m,1H), 8.07(s,1H), 11.05(s, 1H), 11.69(br s,2H).

2) N<sup>1</sup>-[4-Chloro-6-(3-cyanoanilino)-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinyl]acetamide

[0122] N<sup>1</sup>-[4-(3-Cyanoanilino)-5-nitro-6-oxo-1,6-dihydro-2-pyrimidinyl]acetamide (2.5 g) was suspended in 50 ml of acetonitrile, then 2.64 g of tetraethylammonium chloride, 1 ml of N,N-dimethylaniline and 4.5 ml of phosphorus oxychloride were added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 5 hours. The reaction solution was returned to room temperature and added to ice-water and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration, washed with water and dried to give 2.5 g of N<sup>1</sup>-[4-chloro-6-(3-cyanoanilino)-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinyl]acetamide. The yield was 93%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 2.18(s,3H), 7.56-7.60(m,1H), 7.67-7.70(m,1H), 7.83-7.87(m,1H), 8.07(s,1H), 11.05(s, 1H), 11.69(br s,2H).

3) 3-[(2,5-Diamino-6-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]benzonitrile

**[0123]** N<sup>1</sup>-[4-Chloro-6-(3-cyanoanilino)-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinyl]acetamide (2.37 g) was dissolved in 237 ml of ethanol, 8.04 g of stannous chloride was added and then 135 mg of sodium borohydride was added thereto with heating at 60°C. After stirring at 60°C for 3 hours, the mixture was returned to room temperature and concentrated to dryness. The resulting residue was diluted with water and the resulting precipitates were collected by filtration and washed with water to give 3.2 g of crude crystals of 3-[(2,5-Diamino-6-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]benzonitrile. This was used for the next step without purification.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 4.24(s,2H), 6.08(s,2H), 7.38-7.42(m,1H), 7.44-7.49(m,1H), 7.97-8.02(m,1H), 8.31-8.34(m,1H), 8.62(s,1H).

4) 3-[2-Amino-6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile

**[0124]** Crude crystals (3.2 g) of 3-[(2,5-diamino-6-chloro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]benzonitrile were dissolved in 64 ml of methanol, then 3.2 ml of acetic acid and 1.7 ml of 3-fluorobenzaldehyde were added thereto and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction solution was concentrated and was subjected to an azeotropy with toluene for two times. The resulting residue after concentration was dissolved in ethanol, a solution of 1.72 g of ferric chloride in 10 ml of ethanol was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. The reaction solution was returned to room temperature, concentrated to dryness and added to ice-water and the resulting crystals were collected by filtration to give 2.6 g of the title compound, i.e. 3-[2-amino-6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 5.09(s,2H), 7.06-7.10(m,1H), 7.11-7.15(m,1H), 7.18-7.28(m,2H), 7.40-7.44(m,1H), 7.53-7.57(m,1H), 7.62-7.64(m,1H), 7.70-7.73 (m,1H).

5) 3-[6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile

**[0125]** 3-[2-Amino-6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-9-puriny]-benzonitrile (2.6 g) was dissolved in 105 ml of tetrahydrofuran, then 2.9 ml of isoamyl nitrite, 5.8 ml of diiodomethane and 1.37 g of cuprous iodide were added thereto and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. After the resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, it was filtered to remove unnecessary substances and washed with 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness and purified by a silica gel column (50 g of silica gel). It was eluted with ethyl acetate and hexane (1:1). The fractions containing the aimed product were collected, concentrated and suspended in 100 ml of a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate and hexane (1:4), and the resulting precipitates were collected by filtration to give 1.7 g of 3-[6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile. The yield was 50%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 7.19-7.27(m, 2H), 7.31-7.40(m, 2H), 7.57-7.60(m,1H), 7.64-7.66(m,1H), 7.53-7.57(m,1H), 7.68-7.72(m,1H), 7.84-7.87(m, 1H).

6) 3-[6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile

**[0126]** 3-[6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile (2.1 g) was dissolved in 54 ml of dioxane, then 660 mg of 1-ethynylcyclohexanol, 310 mg of bis-triphenylphosphine palladium dichloride, 169 mg of cuprous iodide and 0.39 ml of triethylamine were added thereto and the mixture was stirred at room temperature in a nitrogen atmosphere for hours. The reaction solution was diluted with 100 ml of dichloromethane and washed with 100 ml of a saturated ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid. The organic layer was washed with 20 ml of brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After the resulting solution was concentrated to dryness, the resulting residue was suspended in 100 ml of dichloromethane and the resulting crystals were collected by filtration to give 1.8 g of 3-[6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile. The yield was 86%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 1.27-1.40(m,1H), 1.57-1.78(m,7H), 2.01-2.08(m,2H), 2.13(s,1H), 7.18-7.24(m,1H), 7.25-7.28(m,1H), 7.32-7.40(m,2H), 7.55-7.58(m,1H), 7.66-7.72(m,2H), 7.83-7.86(m,1H).

7) 3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxyhexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile

**[0127]** 3-[6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxy-cyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile (2.0 g) was suspended in 200 ml of a 20% ammonia/ethanol and reacted at 100°C in an autoclave for 8 hours. The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, concentrated to dryness and purified by a silica gel column (40 g of silica gel). It was eluted with dichloromethane containing 5% of methanol. The fractions containing the aimed product were collected, concentrated to dryness, suspended in 100 ml of a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate and hexane (1:1) and the resulting product was collected by filtration and washed with hexane to give 1.4 g of the title compound. The yield was 73%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.26-1.41(m,1H), 1.46-1.75(m,7H), 1.99-2.07(m,2H), 2.32(s,1H), 5.81(br s,2H),

7.12-7.18(m,2H), 7.21-7.25(m,1H), 7.30-7.36(m,1H), 7.54-7.57(m,1H), 7.60-7.64(m,1H), 7.68-7.70(m,1H), 7.75-7.79(m,1H).

**[0128]** Compounds of Example 2 to Example 11 were synthesized by the same manner as in Example 1 using the corresponding material and they were all obtained as hydrochlorides by a conventional method.

#### Example 2

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-phenyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0129]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.16-1.28(m,1H), 1.37-1.63(m,7H), 1.72-1.80(m,2H), 7.22-7.26(m,3H), 7.36-7.42(m,3H), 7.50-7.57(m,3H), 7.68(br s,1H).

FAB MASS; 428( $M^{+}+1$ )

#### Example 3

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol dihydrochloride

**[0130]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.28(m,1H), 1.38-1.62(m,7H), 1.74-1.82(m,2H), 2.98(s,6H), 6.87(d, J=8.7Hz,2H), 7.14(d, J=8.7Hz,2H), 7.23-7.33(m,3H), 7.90-8.45(m,1H).

m.p.; 255-260°C

FAB MASS; 471( $M^{+}+1$ )

#### Example 4

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(4-morpholinophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol dihydrochloride

**[0131]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.40-1.64(m,7H), 1.74-1.82(m,2H), 3.20(br,4H), 3.76(br,4H), 7.06(d, J=9.2Hz,2H), 7.23(d, J=9.2Hz,2H), 7.24-7.34(m,3H),

7.39-7.45(m,1H).

FAB MASS; 513( $M^{+}+1$ )

#### Example 5

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(4-methoxyphenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0132]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.17-1.28(m,1H), 1.40-1.64 (m,7H), 1.75-1.84(m,2H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.08 (d, J=8.3Hz,2H), 7.26-7.29(m,3H), 7.34(d, J=8.3Hz,2H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H).

FAB MASS; 458( $M^{+}+1$ )

#### Example 6

2-Amino-5-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile dihydrochloride

**[0133]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.16-1.30(m, 1H), 1.35-1.64 (m, 7H), 1.72-1.85(m,2H), 6.85(d, J=9.0Hz,1H), 7.25-7.36(m,4H), 7.42-7.49(m,1H), 7.55(d, J=2.4Hz,1H).

FAB MASS; 458( $M^{+}+1$ )

#### Example 7

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile hydrochloride

**[0134]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.17-1.28(m,1H), 1.36-1.64(m,7H), 1.73-1.81(m,2H), 7.18-7.20(m,1H), 7.27-7.32(m,2H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.64(d, J=8.4Hz,2H), 8.04(d, J=8.4Hz,2H).

FAB MASS; 453( $M^{+}+1$ )



## Example 8

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

- 5 **[0135]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.33(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.78-1.90(m, 2H), 2.20-2.36(m, 2H), 2.40-2.50(m, 2H), 4.39 (q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 6.19(s, 1H), 7.51-7.57(m, 1H), 7.70-7.76(m, 3H).  
 FAB MASS; 352( $M^{+}+1$ )  
 m.p.; 160-163°C

## 10 Example 9

1-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

- 15 **[0136]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.01(t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.27(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.75(m, 4H), 4.30(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.50(m, 1H), 7.63-7.70(m, 3H).  
 FAB MASS; 368( $M^{+}+1$ )  
 m.p.; 150-153°C

## Example 10

20

4-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buthyn-2-ol hydrochloride

- [0137]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.32(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.52(s, 6H), 4.39(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 5.76(s, 1H), 7.51-7.57(m, 1H), 7.60-7.75(m, 3H).  
 25 FAB MASS; 340( $M^{+}+1$ )  
 m.p.; 193-196°C

## Example 11

30 Ethyl 3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzoate

- [0138]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $CDCl_3$ ); 1.24-1.42(m, 1H), 1.37(t, J=7.1Hz, 3H), 1.46-1.55(m, 1H), 1.46-1.78(m, 6H), 1.97-2.08(m, 2H), 2.48(s, 1H), 4.37(q, J=7.1Hz, 2H), 5.83(br s, 2H), 7.06-7.12(m, 1H), 7.17-7.21(m, 1H), 7.22-7.31(m, 2H), 7.48-7.53(m, 1H), 7.58(t, J=7.8Hz, 1H), 7.98-8.02(m, 1H), 8.14-8.18(m, 1H).  
 35

## Example 12

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzamide hydrochloride

- 40 **[0139]** 3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzonitrile (1.4 g) obtained in Example 1 was dissolved in 70 ml of methanol, then 1.55 ml of a 30% aqueous hydrogen peroxide and 1.55 ml of a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide were added thereto and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration, washed with water and dried to give 1.14 g of a free compound of the title compound. The free compound was suspended in 30 ml of ethanol, 5 ml of a 6N aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid were added and the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The resulting residue was suspended in 50 ml of diethyl ether, filtered, washed and then dried to give 1.2 g of the title compound. The yield was 76%.  
 45

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.15-1.28(m, 1H), 1.25-1.63(m, 7H), 1.72-1.80(m, 2H), 7.22-7.30(m, 3H), 7.37-7.43(m, 1H), 7.54-7.58(m, 1H), 7.60-7.64(m, 1H), 7.77(br s, 1H), 7.89-7.91(m, 1H), 8.01-8.04(m, 1H), 8.08(s, 1H).

FAB MASS; 471( $M^{+}+1$ )

- 50 **[0140]** Compounds of Examples 13 and 14 were obtained by the same manner as in Example 12.

## Example 13

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]benzamide hydrochloride

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**[0141]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.16-1.28(m, 1H), 1.35-1.64(m, 7H), 1.72-1.81(m, 2H), 7.22-7.29(m, 3H), 7.39-7.44(m, 1H), 7.50(d, J=8.2Hz, 2H), 7.55(s, 1H), 7.99(d, J=8.2Hz, 2H),

8.13(s,1H).  
FAB MASS; 471(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 14

2-Amino-5-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]benzamide dihydrochloride

[0142] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.14-1.27(m,1H), 1.27-1.63(m,7H), 1.65-1.82(m,2H), 6.79-6.84(m,1H), 7.17-7.18(m,1H), 7.19(br s,1H), 7.24-7.30(m,1H), 7.33-7.38(m,2H), 7.42-7.48(m,1H), 7.60-7.63(m,1H), 7.72(br s, 1H).  
FAB MASS; 486(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 15

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-purinyl]benzoic acid hydrochloride

[0143] An ethyl ester of Example 11 was dissolved in ethanol, a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature. After the reaction solution was concentrated, the resulting residue was dissolved in small amount of water, the solution was adjusted to pH 2 with 1N hydrochloric acid and the resulting crystals were collected by filtration and washed with water and ether to give the title compound.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO) ; 1.18-1.28(m,1H), 1.36-1.62(m,7H), 1.72-1.81(m,2H), 7.20-7.28(m,2H), 7.37-7.42(m,1H), 7.63-7.69(m,3H), 7.93-7.95(m,1H), 8.04-8.07(m,1H).  
FAB MASS; 472(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 16

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]benzoic acid hydrochloride

[0144] The title compound was obtained by the same manner as in Example 15.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO) ; 1.16-1.28(m,1H), 1.37-1.64(m,7H), 1.72-1.83(m,2H), 7.20-7.22(m,1H), 7.27-7.32(m,2H), 7.39-7.44(m,1H), 7.54(d,J=8.4Hz,2H), 8.07(d,J=8.4Hz,2H).  
FAB MASS; 472(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 17

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]benzenecarboxamidine dihydrochloride

[0145] A cyano compound of Example 1 was treated with MeAlClNH<sub>2</sub> to give the title compound.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CD<sub>3</sub>OD) ; 1.34-1.47 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.86 (m,7H), 2.00-2.11(m,2H), 7.26-7.34(m,1H), 7.36-7.52(m,3H), 7.62-7.67(m,1H), 7.78-7.84(m,1H), 8.02-8.08(m,1H), 8.13-8.17(m,1H).  
FAB MASS; 470(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 18

N<sup>2</sup>-Cyano-{3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]benzene} carboxamidine dihydrochloride

[0146] 3-[6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-purinyl]benzonitrile obtained in the fourth step of Example 1 was treated with ammonia to give 3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-purinyl]benzonitrile. This was treated with hydrogen sulfide to convert the cyano group to thioamide and then alkylated with iodomethane to give a methyl thioimidate. This was reacted with cyanamide to give N<sup>2</sup>-cyano-{3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-purinyl]-benzene}carboxamidine. After that, like in the sixth step of Example 1, the resulting compound was dissolved in dioxane, then 1-ethynylcyclohexanol, bis-triphenylphosphine palladium dichloride, cuprous iodide and triethylamine were added thereto and the mixture was reacted at room temperature in a nitrogen atmosphere to give the title compound.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CD<sub>3</sub>OD); 1.37-1.49(m,1H), 1.59-1.88(m,7H), 2.02-2.13(m,2H), 7.29-7.35(m,1H), 7.36-7.40(m,1H), 7.44-7.51(m,2H), 7.79(t,J=8.1Hz,1H), 8.09-8.14(m,1H), 8.17-8.24(m,1H).  
FAB MASS; 495(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 19

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol sulfate5 1) N<sup>1</sup>-(4-Chloro-6-methylamino-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinyl)-acetamide

[0147] A mixed solution (reagent A) of 2 liters of a 40% aqueous solution of methylamine and 1.5 liters of acetic acid previously prepared at not higher than 10°C was weighed and taken out in an amount of 1.8 liters and added dropwise into a solution of 1.5 kg of N<sup>1</sup>-(4,6-dichloro-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinyl)acetamide in 15 liters of tetrahydrofuran with stirring under ice-cooling over 1 hour. The addition was carried out keeping the bulk temperature at 4°C or lower. After the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes under ice-cooling, 450 ml of the reagent A was further added. After further 30 minutes, 450 ml of the reagent A was added again followed by stirring for 40 minutes. Ice (4.5 kg) was added to the reaction mixture followed by adding 10 liters of cold water. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration and washed with 1 liter of water twice and with 1 liter of ether twice. Then it was dried at 50°C for 6 hours to give 1253 g of N<sup>1</sup>-(4-Chloro-6-methylamino-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinyl)acetamide. The yield was 85%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 2.27(s,3H), 2.97(d,J=4.4Hz,3H), 8.55(d,J=4.4Hz,1H), 10.80(s,1H).

2) 6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl-amine

[0148] N<sup>1</sup>-(4-Chloro-6-methylamino-5-nitro-2-pyrimidinyl)acetamide (2050 g) was suspended in 20 liters of methanol, 2 liters of acetic acid were added and 2 kg of Raney nickel (used after washing with water and methanol) were added and the mixture was stirred in hydrogen for 12 hours. The reaction solution was diluted with 20 liters of tetrahydrofuran and filtered through Celite. The residue was washed with methanol for three time (3  $\times$  1 liter), then washed with a mixed solvent of methanol and tetrahydrofuran (1:1) and combined with the filtrate and the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The resulting residue was subjected to an azeotropy with toluene, the residue was dissolved in 20 liters of methanol, then 276 ml of acetic acid and 1 liter of 3-fluorobenzaldehyde were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. The reaction solution was concentrated and subjected to an azeotropy with toluene. Concentrated residue was suspended in 17 liters of ethanol, 3 liters of ethanol solution of 1.5 kg of anhydrous ferric chloride were added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. The reaction solution was returned to room temperature and concentrated to dryness and the residue was diluted with 12 liters of ethyl acetate followed by washing with 12 liters of water and 4.5 liters of brine. The organic layer was concentrated to dryness, the residue was dissolved in 10 liters of tetrahydrofuran, 1.96 liters of a 1N hydrochloric acid were added thereto and the mixture was heated under reflux for 30 minutes. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, 10 kg of ice were added and the mixture was further diluted with 10 liters of water. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration and washed with water twice (2  $\times$  1 liter) and with ether twice (2  $\times$  1 liter) to give 1.0 kg of 6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl-amine. The overall yield was 47%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 3.73(s,3H), 7.01(s,2H), 7.40-7.46(m,1H), 7.60-7.66(m,1H), 7.68-7.74(m,2H).

3) 6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9-methyl-9H-purine

[0149] 6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl-amine (960 g) was dissolved in 9.6 liters of tetrahydrofuran and then 774.3 g of cuprous iodide and 1.49 liters of diiodomethane were added thereto. Isoamyl nitrite (1.49 liters) was added dropwise during 1 hour into the mixture with heating under reflux. The reaction solution was heated under reflux for 15 minutes, cooled, diluted with 4 liters of ethyl acetate and then filtered through Celite followed by washing with ethyl acetate three times (3 $\times$ 2 liters). The filtrate and the washings were combined and washed with 8 liters of water and 8 liters of brine. The organic layer was dried over 2 kg of anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated to about 3 liters. The concentrated solution was diluted with 10 liters of hexane and the resulting crystals were filtered and washed with 1 liter of hexane. The crystals were then dried at 50°C for 4 hours to give 1076 g of 6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9-methyl-9H-purine. The yield was 75%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 3.89(s,3H), 7.49-7.56(m,1H), 7.66-7.72(m,1H), 7.76-7.82(m,2H).

4) 1-[2-[6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

[0150] 6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9-methyl-9H-purine (1076 g) was dissolved in 10 liters of tetrahydrofuran and 97.2 g of bistrisphenylphosphine palladium dichloride, 26.4 g of cuprous iodide and 248 g of 1-ethynylcyclopentanol were added thereto. Into this mixture were added dropwise 331 ml of triethylamine within 15 minutes keeping the bulk temperature at not higher than 26°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. After reacting at room temperature for 4 hours, the reaction solution was diluted with 10 liters of ethyl acetate and washed with 4 liters of a saturated ammonium chloride

solution and 1 liter of brine. The organic layer was dried over 2 kg of anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered followed by concentrating to an extent of 3 liters. The resulting residue was diluted with 4 liters of hexane-ethyl acetate (1:1), filtered and washed with 1 liter of hexane to give 732 g of 1-[2-[6-chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol. The yield was 88%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.67-1.85(m,4H), 1.87-2.03(m,4H), 3.92(s,3H), 5.61(s,1H), 7.50-7.56(m,1H), 7.66-7.73(m,1H), 7.78-7.84(m,2H).

5) 1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

[0151] 1-[2-[6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol (732 g) was dissolved in 16 liters of dimethoxyethane, 8 liters of a concentrated aqueous ammonia were added and the mixture was stirred at 70°C for 5 hours using a sealed tube reactor. After the reaction solution was cooled to room temperature, it was diluted with 20 liters of ethyl acetate and washed with water twice (8 liters and 4 liters). The organic layer was concentrated to about 15 liters and the resulting residue was diluted with 15 liters of hexane, filtered and washed with hexane twice. Then it was dried at 50°C for 2.5 hours to give 620 g of the product. The yield was 89%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.62-1.78(m,4H), 1.79-1.95(m,4H), 3.78(s,3H), 5.41(brs,1H), 7.36-7.50(m,3H), 7.58-7.72(m,3H).

6) 1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol sulfate

[0152] 1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol (1.59 g) was suspended in 10 mL of methanol and 1 mL of a methanol solution of 440 mg of concentrated sulfuric acid was added dropwise thereinto at room temperature. The resulting solution was evaporated until the amount of the solution became about one half followed by adding 4 mL of ether thereto. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration, washed with ether and dried to give 1.79 g of the sulfate.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.62-1.80(m,4H), 1.82-1.98(m,4H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.40-7.46(m,1H), 7.60-7.72(m,3H), 8.01-8.03(m,1H).

[0153] A hydrochloride was prepared by a conventional method.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.66-1.82(m,4H), 1.87-2.00(m,4H), 3.86(s,3H), 7.43-7.50(m,1H), 7.63-7.70(m,1H), 7.71-7.77(m,2H).

FAB MS; 352( $M^+$ +1)

m.p.; 230-232°C.

[0154] The compounds of Examples 20-68, 70-201, 203 and 205 were prepared by the same manner as in Example 19 using the corresponding materials.

Example 20

4-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-butyn-1-ol hydrochloride

[0155] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 2.58(t, J=6.7Hz, 2H), 3.59(t, J=6.7Hz, 2H), 3.88(s, 3H), 6.77(dd, J=1.7Hz, 3.6Hz, 1H), 7.25(d, J=3.6Hz, 1H), 8.00(d, J=1.7Hz, 1H).

m.p.; 161-164°C

Example 21

8-(2-Furyl)-2-(1-hexynyl)-9-methyl-9H-6-purineamine hydrochloride

[0156] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 2.62(t, J=6.7 2H), 3.79(t, J=6.7 2H), 3.98(s, 3H), 6.60(m, 1H), 7.10(m, 1H), 7.62(m, 2H).

m.p.; 178-181°C

Example 22

N-[8-(2-Furyl)-9-methyl-2-(2-phenyl-1-thienyl)-9H-6-purinyl]-N-phenethylamine hydrochloride

[0157] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $CDCl_3$ ); 3.10(br, 2H), 4.12(s, 3H), 3.98(s, 3H), 4.19(br, 1H), 4.38(m, 2H), 6.68(m, 1H), 6.72(br, 1H), 7.20-7.53 (m, 9H).

m.p.; 148-151°C

## Example 23

4-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-butyn-2-ol

**[0158]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.36(d, J=7.5Hz, 3H), 3.84(s, 3H), 4.45-4.60(m, 1H), 5.56(d, J=7.5Hz, 1H), 6.74(m, 1H), 7.20(d, J=3.5Hz, 1H), 7.46(s, 2H), 7.98(s, 1H).  
m.p.; 155-158°C

## Example 24

1-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-4-methyl-1-pentyn-3-ol

**[0159]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.96(t, J=7.5Hz, 6H), 1.76-1.86(m, 1H), 3.84(s, 3H), 4.20(m, 1H), 5.52(d, J=7.5Hz, 1H),  
6.76(dd, J=1.5Hz, 3.7Hz, 1H), 7.20(d, J=3.7Hz, 1H), 7.46(br, 2H), 7.97(m, 1H).  
m.p.; 148-152°C

## Example 25

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0160]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.62-1.98(m, 8H), 3.88(s, 3H), 4.20(m, 1H), 6.77(dd, J=1.6 Hz, 3.5Hz, 1H), 7.23(d, J=3.5Hz, 1H), 7.99(d, J=1.6Hz, 1H).  
m.p.; 168-172°C

## Example 26

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0161]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.21-1.34(m, 1H), 1.43-1.70(m, 7H), 1.82-1.90(m, 2H), 3.90(s, 3H), 6.78-6.81(m, 1H), 7.25-7.28(m, 1H), 8.01-8.03(m, 1H).  
FAB MS; 338(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 27

4-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0162]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.48(s, 6H), 3.90(s, 3H), 6.78-6.81(m, 1H), 7.22-7.28(m, 1H), 8.00-8.03(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 298.1(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 28

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-phenyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0163]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.60-1.72(m, 4H), 1.77-1.90(m, 4H), 6.04(d, J=3.3Hz, 1H), 6.53(dd, J=1.9, 3.3Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.50(m, 2H), 7.61-7.63(m, 3H), 7.81(d, J=1.9Hz, 1H).  
FAB MS; 386(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 29

1-[6-Ethoxy-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-4-methyl-1-pentyn-3-ol

**[0164]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 1.13(dd, J=6.8 and 1.6Hz, 6H), 1.52(t, J=7.1Hz, 1H), 4.70(q, J=7.1Hz, 2H), 6.62-6.64(m, 1H), 7.33-7.35(m, 1H), 7.64-7.66(m, 1H).  
FAB MS; 341(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 30

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-phenyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

- 5 [0165] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.20-1.32(m,1H), 1.44-1.66(m,7H), 1.81-1.88(m,2H), 3.79(s,3H), 7.57-7.60(m, 3H), 7.85-7.88(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 348( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 31

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

- 10 [0166] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.45-1.66(m,7H), 1.83-1.86(m,2H), 3.78(s,3H), 7.40-7.45(m, 1H), 7.60-7.66(m,1H), 7.69-7.72(m,2H).  
15 FAB, MS; 366( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 230-232°C

## Example 32

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(2-thienyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

- 20 [0167] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.42-1.70 (m, 10H), 3.88(s, 3H), 7.26-7.29(m, 1H), 7.80-7.83(m,2H).  
m.p.; 171-175°C

## Example 33

2-(4-Cyclohexyl-1-butyryl)-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine hydrochloride

- 25 [0168] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.82-0.96(m,2H), 1.08-1.24(m,3H), 1.30-1.50(m,3H), 1.58-1.76(m,5H), 2.48(t, J=7.3Hz,2H), 3.88(s,3H), 6.78(dd,J=1.8Hz,3.7Hz,1H), 7.25(d,J=3.7,1H), 8.00(m,1H).  
30 熔点; 165-169°C

## Example 34

1-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-4-methyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

- 35 [0169] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.97(t,J=6.8Hz,6H), 1.78-1.83(m,1H), 3.88(s,3H), 4.22(d,J=6.4Hz,1H), 6.78-6.79(m,1H), 7.20-7.23(m,1H), 7.99(s,1H).  
FAB MS; 312( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 35

1-[2-(6-Amino-8-cyclohexyl-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl)-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

- 40 [0170] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,2H), 1.35-1.77(m,12H), 1.78-1.86 (m,4H), 1.93-2.00(m,2H), 3.07-3.17(m,1H), 3.73(s,3H).  
FAB MS; 354( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 36

2-(2-Cyclohexyl-1-ethynyl)-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine hydrochloride

- 45 [0171] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.24-1.88(m,8H), 2.60-2.74(m,1H), 3.88(s,3H), 6.78(br,1H), 7.25(d,J=3.3,1H), 8.00(br,1H). m.p.; 155-160°C

## Example 37

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(2-pyridinyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol dihydrochloride

5 **[0172]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.22-1.33 (m,1H), 1.46-1.71(m,7H), 1.84-1.94(m,2H), 4.13(s,3H), 7.58-7.61 (m,1H), 8.05-8.10(m,1H), 8.26-8.28(m,1H), 8.77-8.79(m,1H).  
FAB MS; 349( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 38

10

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(4-chlorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0173]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.19-1.30(m,1H), 1.42-1.65(m,7H), 1.80-1.88(m,2H), 3.77(s,3H), 7.64(d, J=8.0Hz,2H), 7.88(d,J=8.0Hz,2H).  
15 FAB MS; 382( $M^{+}+1$ )FAB

## Example 39

20

1-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-isopropyl-4-methyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

**[0174]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.96(d,J=7.0Hz,6H), 1.01(d,J=7.0Hz,6H), 1.86-1.94(m,2H), 3.87(s,3H), 6.78-6.80(m,1H), 7.22-7.26(m,1H), 8.01(s,1H).  
FAB MS; 354( $M^{+}+1$ )

25

## Example 40

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-benzo[b]furan-2-yl-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0175]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.68(m,8H), 1.80-1.88(m,2H), 3.99(s,3H), 7.32-7.46(m,2H), 7.66-7.81(m, 3H).  
30 FAB MS; 388( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 41

35

8-(2-Furyl)-9-methyl-2-(3-morpholino-1-propynyl)-9H-6-purinamine

**[0176]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $CDCl_3$ ); 2.70(t,J=5.0Hz,4H), 3.78(t,J=5.0Hz,4H), 3.79(s,2H), 4.02(s,3H), 5.99(br s,2H), 6.62-6.65(m,1H), 7.10-7.13(m,1H), 7.65-7.68(m,1H).  
40 FAB MS; 339( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 42

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl-4-methoxyphenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

45 **[0177]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.42-1.68(m,7H), 1.80-1.88(m,2H), 3.77(s,3H), 3.92(m,3H), 7.34-7.39(m,1H), 7.66-7.76(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 396( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 43

50

2-(3-Amino-4-methyl-7-1-pentynyl)-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine dihydrochloride

**[0178]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.05(t,J=7.0Hz,6H), 2.12-2.20(m,1H), 3.88(s,3H), 4.25-4.30(m,1H), 6.78-6.80 (m,1H), 7.22-7.24(m,1H), 8.00(s,1H), 8.72(br s,2H).  
55 FAB MS; 311( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 44

4-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]tetrahydro-2H-4-pyranol hydrochloride

- 5 **[0179]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.66-1.75(m,2H), 1.83-1.92(m,2H), 3.54-3.59(m,2H), 3.74-3.79(m,2H), 3.79(s, 3H), 7.39-7.43(m,1H), 7.60-7.72(m,3H).  
FAB MS; 368( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 45

Ethyl 3-[6-amino-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-8-purinyl]benzoate hydrochloride

- 10 **[0180]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.33(t,J=7.1Hz,3H), 1.44-1.68(m,7H), 1.82-1.89(m,2H), 3.82 (s,3H), 4.35(q,J=7.1Hz,2H), 7.74(t,J=7.7Hz,1H), 8.12-8.17(m,2H), 8.44(d,J=0.7Hz,1H).  
15 FAB MS; 420( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 46

2-(3,3-Diphenyl-1-butynyl)-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-6-purinylamine hydrochloride

- 20 **[0181]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 3.79(s,1H), 7.24-7.28(m,2H), 7.33-7.37(m,4H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.56-7.59(m, 4H), 7.60-7.65(m,1H), 7.69-7.73(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 450( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 47

Ethyl 2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]acetate

- 25 **[0182]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.17-1.37(m,1H), 1.21(t,J=7.1Hz,3H), 1.46-1.76(m,7H), 1.99-2.14(m,2H), 3.70 (br s,2H), 4.19(q,J=7.1Hz,2H), 4.99(s,2H), 6.43(br s,2H), 7.17-7.26(m,1H), 7.34-7.51(m,3H).  
30

## Example 48

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(2-methoxyethyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

- 35 **[0183]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30 (m, 1H), 1.42-1.67 (m,7H), 1.82-1.88(m,2H), 3.07(s,3H), 3.62(t, J=5.3Hz,2H), 4.40(t,J=5.3Hz,2H), 7.40-7.46(m,1H), 7.59-7.65(m,1H), 7.68-7.74 (m,2H).  
FAB M; 410( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 49

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(2-hydroxyethyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

- 40 **[0184]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.21-1.32(m,1H), 1.42-1.68(m,7H), 1.81-1.89(m,2H), 3.73(t,J=5.3Hz,2H), 4.28 (t,J=5.3Hz,2H), 7.40-7.45(m,1H), 7.59-7.65(m,1H) 7.73-7.79(m,2H).  
45 FAB MS; 396 ( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 50

3-[6-Amino-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-8-purinyl]benzonitrile hydrochloride

- 50 **[0185]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30 (m,1H), 1.40-1.70(m,7H), 1.80-1.84(m,2H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.78(t, J=7.8Hz,1H), 8.02(d,J=7.8Hz,1H), 8.18(d,J=7.8Hz,1H), 8.32(s,1H).  
FAB MS; 373( $M^{+}+1$ )



## Example 51

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-chlorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0186]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.42-1.64(m,7H), 1.80-1.89(m, 2H), 3.79(s,3H), 7.54-7.60(m,2H), 7.82-7.85(m,1H), 7.92(br,1H).

FAB MS; 382( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 194-199°C

## Example 52

1-{2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0187]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.42-1.70(m,7H), 1.80-1.89(m,2H), 3.81(s,3H), 7.82(t, J=11.0Hz,1H), 7.93(d,J=11.0Hz,1H), 8.19(d,J=11.0Hz,1H), 8.21(s,1H).

FAB MS; 416( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 53

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0188]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.18-1.30(m,1H), 1.42-1.68(m,7H), 1.81-1.90(m,2H), 3.82(s,3H), 7.49-7.54(m,1H), 7.58-7.64(m,2H).

FAB MS; 384( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 54

1-{2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(3-methylphenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0189]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.08-1.31(m,1H), 1.42-1.71(m, 7H), 1.82-1.92(m,2H), 2.40(s,3H), 3.81(s,3H), 7.41(d,J=7.6Hz,1H), 7.48(t,J=7.6Hz,1H), 7.67(d,J=7.6Hz,1H), 7.69(s,1H).

FAB MS; 362( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 55

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(3-methoxyphenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0190]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.44-1.68(m,7H), 1.83-1.91(m, 2H), 3.83(s,3H), 7.18-7.20(m,1H), 7.41-7.42(m,1H), 7.43-7.46(m,1H), 7.51-7.55(m,1H).

FAB MS; 378( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 56

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(4-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0191]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.43-1.68(m,7H), 1.81-1.89(m,2H), 3.79(s,3H), 7.42-7.47(m,2H), 7.90-7.96(m,2H).

FAB MS; 366( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 57

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-dimethylamino)phenyl]-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0192]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.18-1.30(m,1H), 1.42-1.70(m,7H), 1.80-1.92(m,2H), 3.05(s,6H), 3.85(s,3H), 7.32-7.70(m,4H).

FAB MS; 391( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 58

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-cyclopentyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0193] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.40-1.64(m,9H), 1.80-1.84(m,2H), 1.90-2.04(m,4H), 2.26-2.38(m,2H), 4.60-4.74(m,1H), 7.40-7.50(m,3H), 7.58-7.64(m,1H).

FAB MS; 420( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 196-200°C

## Example 59

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0194] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.32(m,1H), 1.42-1.66(m,7H), 1.80-1.86(m,2H), 3.58(s,3H), 7.39-7.48(m,2H), 7.63-7.72(m,2H).

FAB MS; 366 ( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 151-155°C

## Example 60

8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-2-[2-(3-pyridinyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-6-purinamine hydrochloride

[0195] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 3.81(s,3H), 7.40-7.51(m,2H), 7.60-7.76(m,4H), 7.90(dt,  $J=7.8$  and  $1.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.64-8.67(m,1H).

FAB MS; 345 ( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 61

3-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]phenol hydrochloride

[0196] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 3.13(s,1H), 3.81(s,3H), 6.85-6.89(m,1H), 6.93-6.96(m,1H), 7.00-7.05(m,1H), 7.25(t,  $J=8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.46(m,1H), 7.59-7.80(m,3H).

FAB MS; 360( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 62

1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-4-methyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0197] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.97 (dd,  $J=6.8$ Hz, 7.7Hz, 6H), 1.78-1.86(m,1H), 3.80(s,3H), 4.24(d,  $J=6.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.45(m,1H), 7.60-7.66(m,1H), 7.69-8.30(m,2H).

FAB MS; 340( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 170-173°C

## Example 63

1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0198] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.97(t,  $J=7.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.62-1.70(m,1H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.40-7.45(m,1H), 7.60-7.66(m,1H), 7.69-7.76(m,2H).

FAB MS; 326( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 171-175°C

## Example 64

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

[0199] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.47(s,6H), 3.81(s,3H), 7.40-7.47(m,1H), 7.60-7.67(m,1H), 7.69-7.74(m,2H).

FAB MS; 326( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 181-182°C

Example 65

5 1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0200] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m,1H), 1.40-1.70(m,7H), 1.82-1.94(m,2H), 5.70(s,1H), 7.42-7.50(m,1H), 7.60-7.70(m,1H), 8.00-8.14(m,2H).

FAB MS; 353(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

10

Example 66

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

15 [0201] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.70(t,J=7.3Hz,3H), 1.20-1.31(m,1H), 1.42-1.68(m,9H), 1.81-1.88(m,2H), 4.22(t,J=7.3Hz,3H), 7.41-7.47(m,1H), 7.61-7.67(m,3H).

FAB MS; 394(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 67

20

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-isopropyl-9H-2-puriny]]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0202] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.31(m,1H), 1.42-1.68(m,7H), 1.59(d,J=6.8Hz,6H), 1.82-1.91(m,2H), 4.61(sept,J=6.8Hz,1H), 7.45-7.54(m,3H), 7.63-7.68(m,1H).

25 FAB MS; 394(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 68

30

N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]butaneamide hydrochloride

[0203] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.91(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.20-1.32(m,1H), 1.40-1.67(m,7H), 1.78-1.87(m,4H), 1.93(t,J=7.1Hz,2H), 2.94(dq,J=5.5,7.2Hz,2H), 4.25(t,J=7.1Hz,2H), 7.40-7.45(m,1H), 7.58-7.65(m,3H), 7.72(t,J=5.5Hz,1H).

FAB MS; 465(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

35 Example 69

N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]propaneamide hydrochloride

40 [0204] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.90(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.18-1.33(m,1H), 1.42-1.68(m,7H), 1.80-1.88(m,2H), 2.55(t,J=7.5Hz,2H), 2.93(dq,J=5.5,7.2Hz,2H), 4.43(t,J=7.5Hz,2H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.58-7.66(m,3H), 7.90(t,J=5.5Hz,1H).

FAB MS; 451(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 70

45

1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]]-3-isopropyl-4-methyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0205] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.98(d,J=6.8Hz,6H), 1.04(d,J=6.8Hz,6H), 1.87-1.97(m,2H), 3.83(s,3H), 7.41-7.48(m,1H), 7.62-7.70(m,1H), 7.71-7.77(m,2H).

50 FAB MS; 382(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 71

55

N<sup>1</sup>-Isopropyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]butaneamide hydrochloride

[0206] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.94(d,J=7.6Hz,6H), 1.20-1.32(m,1H), 1.41-1.68(m,7H), 1.78-1.88(m,4H), 1.92(t,J=7.1Hz,2H), 3.64-3.74(m,1H), 4.25(t,J=7.6Hz,2H), 7.40-7.46(m,1H), 7.58-7.65(m,3H).

FAB MS; 479(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 72

5 N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]butaneamide hydrochloride

[0207] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 0.98 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.18-1.30(m, 1H), 1.40-1.68(m, 7H), 1.65(t, J=7.3Hz, 3H), 1.78-1.88(m, 2H), 3.08(dq, J=5.3, 7.2Hz, 2H), 5.08(q, J=7.3Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.48(m, 3H), 7.58-7.63(m, 1H), 8.05(t, J=5.3Hz, 1H).

10 FAB MS; 451(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 73

15 1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0208] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.00 (t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.61-1.71(m, 4H), 3.81(s, 3H), 7.40-7.44(m, 1H), 7.61-7.67(m, 1H), 7.69-7.74(m, 2H).

FAB MS; 354(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

20 m.p.; 166-168°C

Example 74

25 N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]-2-phenyl-acetamide hydrochloride

[0209] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.00(t, J=7.1Hz, 3H), 1.19-1.30(m, 1H), 1.40-1.68(m, 7H), 1.78-1.88(m, 2H), 3.09-3.20(m, 2H), 6.47(s, 1H), 7.00-7.04(m, 2H), 7.13-7.24(m, 6H), 7.29-7.35(m, 1H), 8.39(t, J=5.4Hz, 1H).

FAB MS; 513(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 75

8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-2-(3-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butynyl)-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine hydrochloride

35 [0210] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.50(s, 6H), 3.34(s, 3H), 3.83(s, 3H), 7.41-7.48(m, 1H), 7.60-7.68(m, 1H), 7.70-7.76(m, 2H).

FAB MS; 340(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 76

40 N-[3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl]-N'-ethylurea hydrochloride

[0211] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.25(t, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 1.68(s, 6H), 3.46(q, J=7.0Hz, 2H), 3.98(s, 3H), 6.32(s, 1H), 7.45-7.52(m, 1H), 7.64-7.83(m, 2H).

45 FAB MS; 396(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 77

50 1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-isobutyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0212] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 0.63 (d, J=6.6Hz, 6H), 1.19-1.33(m, 1H), 1.40-1.67(m, 9H), 1.79-1.91(m, 3H), 4.13(t, J=7.5Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.45(m, 1H), 7.58-7.68(m, 3H).

FAB MS; 408(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 78

2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]ethyloxy N-ethyl-carbamate hydrochloride

[0213] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 0.86(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.19-1.32 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.70(m, 7H), 1.80-1.92(m, 2H), 2.80(dq, J=5.5, 7.2Hz, 2H), 4.19(t, J=5.7Hz, 2H), 4.44-4.52(m, 2H), 6.96(t, J=5.5Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.48(m, 1H), 7.58-7.66(m, 3H).

FAB MS; 467(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 79

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-phenethyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0214] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.25-1.72(m, 8H), 1.87-1.90(m, 2H), 2.97(t, J=6.0Hz, 2H), 4.52(t, J=6.0Hz, 2H), 6.81-6.85 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.21(m, 4H).

FAB MS; 456(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 80

N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]-1-propanesulfonamide hydrochloride

[0215] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.93-1.00(m, 3H), 1.19-1.32(m, 1H), 1.40-1.68(m, 7H), 1.77-1.90(m, 2H), 1.95-2.14(m, 2H), 2.75-2.87(m, 2H), 2.90-2.98(m, 2H), 4.35-4.42(m, 2H), 6.94-7.02(m, 1H), 7.40-7.48(m, 1H), 7.58-7.78 (m, 3H).

FAB MS; 501(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 81

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(2-hydroxypropyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0216] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.00-1.10(m, 3H), 1.18-1.33(m, 1H), 1.40-1.70(m, 7H), 1.78-1.90(m, 2H), 4.00-4.12(m, 2H), 4.12-4.21(m, 1H), 7.36-7.43(m, 1H), 7.56-7.63(m, 1H), 7.71-7.80(m, 2H).

FAB MS; 410(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 82

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-(2-butyryl)-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0217] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.20-1.68(m, 8H), 1.75(t, J=2.0Hz, 3H), 1.80-1.88(m, 2H), 5.00(q, J=2.0Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.45(m, 1H), 7.62-7.78(m, 3H).

FAB MS; 404(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 83

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(3-morpholinopropyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol dihydrochloride

[0218] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.19-1.29(m, 1H), 1.40-1.64(m, 7H), 1.79-1.88(m, 2H), 2.04-2.16(m, 2H), 2.84-3.08(m, 4H), 3.23-3.34(m, 2H), 3.65-3.78(m, 2H), 3.82-3.92(m, 2H), 4.28-4.36(m, 2H), 7.42-7.48(m, 1H), 7.60-7.68 (m, 3H).

FAB MS; 479(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 84

1-{3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]propyl}-2-pyrrolidinone hydrochloride

[0219] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.22-1.34(m, 1H), 1.44-1.72(m, 7H), 1.78-1.93(m, 6H), 2.14(t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 3.08(t, J=7.0Hz, 2H), 3.19(t, J=7.0Hz, 2H), 4.22(t, J=7.0Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.70(m, 3H).  
FAB MS; 477( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 85

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0220] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.44-1.66(m, 8H), 1.76-1.84(m, 2H), 1.94-2.02(m, 2H), 3.80(s, 3H), 7.38-7.44(m, 1H), 7.58-7.66(m, 1H), 7.64-7.44(m, 2H)  
FAB MS; 380( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 86

N1-Cyclopropyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]butaneamide hydrochloride

[0221] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.25-0.30(m, 2H), 0.50-0.56(m, 2H), 1.20-1.34(m, 1H), 1.40-1.70(m, 7H), 1.78-1.94(m, 6H), 2.43-2.54(m, 1H), 4.26(t, J=7.0Hz, 2H), 7.41-7.47(m, 1H), 7.60-7.68(m, 3H), 7.81(d, J=4.4Hz, 1H).  
FAB MS; 477( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 87

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-4-methyl-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0222] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.89(d, J=6.0Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.53(m, 5H), 1.63-1.74(m, 2H), 1.89-1.98(m, 2H), 3.82(s, 3H), 7.42-7.48(m, 1H), 5.62-7.80(m, 3H).  
FAB MS; 380( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 88

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1,4-cyclohexanediol hydrochloride

[0223] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.58-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.79(m, 2H), 1.93-1.99(m, 2H), 3.14(s, 1H), 3.47-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.83(s, 3H), 7.41-7.47(m, 1H), 7.62-7.73(m, 3H).  
FAB MS; 382( $M^{+}+1$ )

## Example 89

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

[0224] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.74-1.85(m, 2H), 2.16-2.27(m, 2H), 2.34-2.43(m, 2H), 3.81(s, 3H), 7.39-7.47(m, 1H), 7.56-7.77(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 338.0( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 198-199°C

## Example 90

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0225] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.64-1.79 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.97 (m, 4H), 3.82(s, 3H), 7.48-7.54(m, 1H), 7.57-7.64 (m, 2H)  
FAB MS; 370( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 255-258°C

Example 91

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0226]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.62-1.78(m,4H), 1.82-1.96(m,4H), 3.81(s,3H), 7.79-7.85(m,1H), 7.91-7.95(m,1H), 8.17-8.21(m,2H).

FAB MS; 402( $M^{+}+1$ )

Example 92

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-(2-hydroxyethyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0227]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.72-1.80(m,4H), 1.84-1.98(m,4H), 3.73(t, J=5.6Hz, 2H), 4.27(t, J=5.6Hz, 2H), 7.38-7.45(m,1H), 7.58-7.64(m,1H), 7.71-7.80(m,2H).

FAB MS; 382( $M^{+}+1$ )

Example 93

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0228]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.56-1.77(m,4H), 1.77-1.95(m,4H), 3.60(s,3H), 7.45-7.63(m,3H).

ESI MS; 370( $M^{+}+1$ )

Example 94

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0229]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.64-1.79(m,4H), 1.83-1.96(m,4H), 3.63(s,3H), 7.40-7.45(m,1H), 7.52-7.56(m,1H), 7.66-7.74(m,1H).

FAB MS; 371( $M^{+}+1$ )

Example 95

3-[6-Amino-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-8-purinyl]phenol hydrochloride

**[0230]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.63-1.79(m, 4H), 1.83-1.97 (m,4H), 3.76(s,3H), 6.94-6.98(m,1H), 7.21-7.27 (m,2H), 7.37(t, J=7.9Hz, 1H).

FAB MS; 350( $M^{+}+1$ )

Example 96

1-[2-[6-Dimethylamino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

**[0231]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $CDCl_3$ ); 1.76-1.97(m,4H), 2.03-2.13(m,2H), 2.13-2.22(m,2H), 2.22(s,1H), 3.58(brs,6H), 3.88(s,3H), 7.17-7.23(m,1H), 7.46-7.57(m,3H).

Example 97

1-[2-[8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-6-methylamino-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

**[0232]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $CDCl_3$ ); 1.72-1.96(m,4H), 2.02-2.12(m,2H), 2.14-2.22(m,2H), 2.26(s,1H), 3.25(brs,3H), 3.89(s,3H), 5.87(brs,1H), 7.20-7.25(m,1H), 7.44-7.56 (m, 3H).

## Example 98

1-[2-[6-Benzylamino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

- 5 **[0233]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.64-1.80(m,4H), 1.86-1.97(m,4H), 3.81(s,3H), 4.72(brs,2H), 7.20-7.25(m,1H), 7.28-7.37(m,4H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.60-7.66(m,1H), 7.68-7.75(m,2H), 8.53 (brs,1H).

## Example 99

10 1-[2-[8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

- [0234]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.65-1.82(m,4H), 1.84-2.02(m,4H), 3.59(brs,4H), 3.82(s,3H), 7.41-7.47(m,1H), 7.61-7.67(m,1H), 7.70-7.76(m,2H), 7.98(brs,1H).

## 15 Example 100

1-[2-[6-Cyclopentylamino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

- 20 **[0235]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.50-1.64(m,4H), 1.65-1.81(m,6H), 1.82-2.00(m,6H), 3.80(s,3H), 4.55(brs,1H), 7.40-7.46(m,1H), 7.61-7.67(m,1H), 7.70-7.75(m,2H), 8.06(brs,1H).

## Example 101

25 3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]-1,2-propanediol hydrochloride

- [0236]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.60-1.80(m, 4H), 1.82-1.98(m,4H), 3.30-3.40(m,2H), 3.80-4.00(m,1H), 4.13 (dd,J=9.6,14.5Hz,1H), 4.32(dd,J=3.5,14.5Hz,1H), 7.37-7.44(m,1H), 7.56-7.64(m,1H), 7.74-7.86(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 412(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## 30 Example 102

4-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-methyl-4-piperidinol dihydrochloride

- 35 **[0237]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 2.04-2.30(m,4H), 2.72 and 2.81 (dx2,J=6.0Hz,3H), 3.05-3.49(m,4H), 3.80 and 3.82(sx2,3H), 7.39-7.47(m,1H), 7.59-7.74(m,3H).  
FAB MS; 381(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 103

40 1-[4-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-4-hydroxypiperidino]-1-ethanone hydrochloride

- [0238]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.50 and 1.93(m,4H), 1.97-2.00(sx2,3H), 3.14 and 3.79(sx2,3H), 3.25-3.69(m, 4H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.59-7.72(m,3H).  
FAB MS; 409(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

45

## Example 104

4-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-4-piperidinol dihydrochloride

- 50 **[0239]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.95-2.18(m,4H), 3.02-3.20(m,4H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.38-7.46(m,1H), 7.58-7.76(m, 3H).  
FAB MS; 449(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 105

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2-[6-Amino-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-8-purinyl]-6-fluorophenyl hydrochloride

- [0240]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.60-1.80(m,4H), 1.80-1.95(m,4H), 3.66-3.73(m,3H), 6.94-7.03(m,1H),



7.35-7.47(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 368(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 106

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-phenyl-2-propyn-1-ol

[0241] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 3.77(s,3H), 5.60(d,J=6.0Hz,1H), 6.26(d,J=6.0Hz,1H), 7.29-7.33(m,1H), 7.36-7.43(m,3H), 7.47(brs,2H), 7.50-7.53(m,2H), 7.58-7.64(m,1H), 7.66-7.71(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 374(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 107

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluoro-2-methylphenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0242] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.62-1.79(m,4H), 1.83-1.96(m,4H), 2.13(d,J=2.0Hz,3H), 3.50(s,3H), 7.33-7.42(m,3H).  
FAB MS; 366(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 108

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(1,3-thiazol-2-yl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0243] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.61-1.78(m,4H), 1.81-1.97(m,4H), 4.09(s,3H), 7.99(d,J=3.2Hz,1H), 8.11(d, J=3.2Hz,1H).  
FAB MS; 341(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 109

N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-(1R, 3R)-3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]-cyclopentanone-1-carboxamide hydrochloride

[0244] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.01(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.64-2.22(m,12H), 2.44-2.68(m,2H), 3.08(dq, J=2.6,7.2Hz,2H), 4.60-4.71(m,1H), 7.43-7.49(m,1H), 7.50-7.55(m,2H), 7.61-7.68(m,1H), 7.83(t,J=2.6Hz,1H).

Example 110

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

[0245] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.76-1.86(m,2H), 2.20-2.32(m,2H), 2.36-2.46(m,2H), 3.85(s,3H), 7.46-7.55(m,1H), 7.56-7.67(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 356(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 111

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0246] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 0.67-0.72(m,2H), 1.01-1.07(m,2H), 1.62-1.80(m,4H), 1.84-1.97(m,4H), 3.65-3.73(m,1H), 7.36-7.42(m,1H), 7.75-7.81(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 378(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 220-223°C

Example 112

8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-2-(3-phenyl-1-propynyl)-9H-6-purinamine hydrochloride

[0247] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 3.79(s,3H), 3.91(s,2H), 7.24-7.29(m,1H), 7.34-7.44(m,5H), 7.59-7.65(m,1H), 7.67-7.72(m,2H).

FAB MS; 358(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 113

1-[2-[8-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-6-(phenethylamino)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0248]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.60-1.78(m,4H), 1.78-1.98(m,4H), 2.93(t,J=7.2Hz,2H), 3.60-3.75(m,2H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.14-7.21(m,1H), 7.22-7.32(m,4H), 7.44-7.52(m,1H), 7.54-7.64(m,2H), 8.05-8.12(m,1H).

FAB MS; 474(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 114

1-[2-[8-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-6-methylamino-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

**[0249]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 1.75-1.94(m,4H), 2.03-2.12(m,2H), 2.12-2.22(m,2H), 3.25(brs,3H), 3.90(s,3H), 5.82(brs,1H), 6.95-7.00(m,1H), 7.29-7.36(m,2H).

Example 115

1-[2-[6-Ethylamino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

**[0250]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.19(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.65-1.81(m,4H), 1.84-1.98(m,4H), 3.50(brs,2H), 3.80(s,3H), 5.44(s,1H), 7.38-7.45(m, 1H), 7.59-7.66(m,1H), 7.67-7.73(m,2H), 7.95(brs,1H).

FAB MS; 380(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 116

1-[2-[8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-6-propylamino-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

**[0251]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 0.91 (t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.62 (sex,J=7.2Hz,2H), 1.66-1.81(m,4H), 1.84-2.00(m,4H), 3.43(brs,2H), 3.80(s,3H), 5.44(s,1H), 7.38-7.45(m,1H), 7.59-7.67(m,1H), 7.68-7.74(m,2H), 7.91-7.98(m,1H).

FAB MS; 394(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 117

1-[2-[8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-isobutylamino-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

**[0252]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 1.02 (d,J=6.8Hz,6H), 1.68-1.92(m,4H), 1.97(sept,J=6.8Hz,6H), 2.02-2.22(m,4H), 3.51(brs,2H), 3.88(s,3H), 5.89(brs,1H), 7.18-7.25(m,1H), 7.45-7.57(m,1H), 7.45-7.57(m,3H).

FAB MS; 408(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 118

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-phenyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0253]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.66-1.83(m,4H), 1.87-2.00(m,4H), 3.83(s,3H), 7.59-7.65(m,3H), 7.86-7.92(m,2H).

FAB MS; 334(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 119

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-propyn-1-ol hydrochloride

**[0254]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 3.79(s,3H), 4.30(s,2H), 7.38-7.44(m,1H), 7.59-7.65(m,1H), 7.66-7.72(m,2H).

## Example 120

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-2-methoxy-1-cyclohexanol

- 5 **[0255]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.13-2.00 (m, 8H), 3.07(dd,  $J=9.6, 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.39(s, 3H), 3.80(s, 3H), 5.69(s, 1H), 7.39-7.45(m, 1H), 7.48(br s, 2H), 7.60-7.75(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 396( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 281-283°C

## 10 Example 121

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-2-methoxy-1-cyclohexanol

- 15 **[0256]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.12-1.92(m, 8H), 3.20-3.25(m, 1H), 3.40(s, 3H), 3.80(s, 3H), 5.33(s, 1H), 7.38-7.45(m, 1H), 7.48(br s, 2H), 7.60-7.74(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 396( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 195-197°C

## Example 12.2

20

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-2-cyclopenten-1-ol

- [0257]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 2.00-2.12(m, 1H), 2.30-2.38 (m, 3H), 3.79(s, 3H), 3.80(s, 3H), 5.78(s, 1H), 5.80-5.84(m, 1H), 5.94-5.98(m, 1H), 7.39-7.46(m, 1H), 7.47(br s, 2H), 7.59-7.74(m, 3H).  
25 ESI MS; 350( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 191-193°C

## Example 123

30 1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

- [0258]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.74-1.88(m, 2H), 2.18-2.30(m, 2H), 2.36-2.45(m, 2H), 3.65(m, 3H), 7.53-7.59(m, 2H), 7.60-7.65(m, 1H).  
FAB MS; 356( $M^{+}+1$ )  
35 m.p.; 149-152°C

## Example 124

1-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

40

- [0259]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.01(t,  $J=7.2$ Hz, 6H), 1.61-1.75(m, 4H), 3.85(s, 3H), 7.51-7.57(m, 1H), 7.60-7.67(m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 372( $M^{+}+1$ )  
45 m.p.; 207-210°C

## Example 125

1-{2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(2,3,5-trifluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol

- 50 **[0260]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.65-1.82(m, 4H), 1.83-1.98(m, 4H), 3.65(s, 3H), 5.44(s, 1H), 7.50-7.60(m, 3H), 7.81-7.90(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 388( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 214-217°C

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## Example 126

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(2,3,5-trifluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclobutanol

5 [0261] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.73-1.86(m,2H), 2.17-2.27(m,2H), 2.34-2.43(m,2H), 3.65(s,3H), 6.00(s,1H), 7.50-7.62(m,3H), 7.81-7.90(m,1H).  
ESI MS; 374( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 231-234°C

## 10 Example 127

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclobutanol

15 [0262] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.73-1.86(m,2H), 2.17-2.27(m,2H), 2.34-2.43(m,2H), 3.63(s,3H), 6.00(s,1H), 7.40-7.47(m,1H), 7.52-7.60(m,3H), 7.66-7.74(m,1H).  
ESI MS; 356( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 225-229°C

## Example 128

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1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-3,4-dimethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0263] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.01(dd,  $J=17.0$  and  $17.0$ , 6H), 1.24(br s, 1H) 1.41(s,3H), 1.73-1.86(m,1H), 3.81(s,3H).  
25 ESI MS; 354.1( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 191-192°C

## Example 129

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1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-3,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0264] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.04 (s, 9H), 1.44(s,3H), 3.83(s,3H), 7.42-7.48(m,1H), 7.58-7.77(m,3H).  
ESI MS; 368.1( $M^{+}+1$ )  
35 m.p.; 193-194°C

## Example 130

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-4-phenyl-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

40 [0265] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.60-2.14(m,9H), 2.41-2.49(m,1H), 3.81(s,3H), 7.16-7.76(m,8H).  
ESI MS; 442( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 247-249°C

## Example 131

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1-[2-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(5-methyl-2-furyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

[0266] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.60-1.80(m,4H), 1.82-1.99(m,4H), 2.41(s,3H), 3.87(s,3H), 4.23(br,3H), 6.41(s,1H), 7.19(s,1H).  
50 ESI MS; 38( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 184-186°C

## Example 132

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1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0267] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.72(t,  $J=7.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.01(t,  $J=7.6$ Hz, 6H), 1.58-1.73(m,6H), 4.24(t,  $J=7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.49(m,1H), 7.63-7.69(m,3H).

ESI MS; 382(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 144-147°C

Example 133

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0268] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.29(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.66-1.82(m,4H), 1.86-2.02(m,4H), 4.31(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 7.46-7.52(m,1H), 7.64-7.72(m,3H).

FAB MS; 366(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 188-191°C

Example 134

2-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1,2,3-propanetriol hydrochloride

[0269] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 3.17(s,2H), 3.50(d,J=10.8Hz,2H), 3.55(d,J=10.8Hz,2H), 3.82(s,3H), 7.40-7.47(m,1H), 7.61-7.75(m,3H)

ESI MS; 358(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 233-235°C

Example 135

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0270] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.26(t,J=18.0Hz,3H), 1.64-1.80(m,4H), 1.84-1.98(m,4H), 4.29(q,J=18.0Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.58(m,3H).

ESI MS; 384.0(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 217-218°C

Example 136

1-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0271] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.01 (t, J=18.0Hz, 6H), 1.25(t, J=18.0Hz, 3H), 1.58-1.74(m, 4H), 4.30(q, J=17.4Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.60(m, 3H).

ESI MS; 386.2(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 204-205°C

Example 137

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

[0272] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.62(t,J=18.0Hz,3H), 1.76-1.88(m,2H), 2.18-2.29(m,2H), 2.36-2.44(m,2H), 4.30(q,J=18.0Hz,2H), 7.49-7.59(m,3H).

ESI MS; 370.0(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 234-235°C

Example 138

4-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

[0273] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.25(t,J=17.6Hz,3H), 1.48(s,6H), 4.29(q,J=17.4Hz,2H), 7.49-7.58(m,3H).

ESI MS; 358.0(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 233-234°C

## Example 139

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

5 **[0274]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.70-0.78(m,2H), 1.02-1.11(m,2H), 1.64-1.82(m,4H), 1.84-1.99(m,4H), 3.67-3.74(m,1H), 7.45-7.53(m,1H), 7.65-7.73(m,2H).  
ESI MS; 396.1( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 265-266°C

## 10 Example 140

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

15 **[0275]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.70-0.78(m,2H), 1.02-1.11(m,2H), 1.72-1.86(m,2H), 2.16-2.28(m,2H), 2.30-2.46(m,2H), 3.65-3.74(m,1H), 7.43-7.53(m,1H), 7.64-7.74(m,2H).  
ESI MS; 382.1( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 228°C

## Example 141

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4-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0276]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.70-0.77(m,2H), 1.03-1.11(m,2H), 1.48(s,6H), 3.66-3.76(m,1H), 7.44-7.53(m,1H), 7.65-7.73(m,2H).  
25 ESI MS; 370.1( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 245°C

## Example 142

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1-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-puriny]-3-ethynyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

**[0277]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.70-0.75(m,2H), 0.97-1.10(m,8H), 1.60-1.79(m,4H), 3.67-3.73(m,1H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.59-7.66(m,1H), 7.77-7.84(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 380( $M^{+}+1$ )  
35 m.p.; 145-148°C

## Example 143

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4-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0278]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.70-0.75(m,2H), 1.00-1.10(m,2H), 1.49(s,6H), 3.67-3.73(m,1H), 7.38-7.45(m,1H), 7.59-7.66(m,1H), 7.77-7.84(m,2H).  
ESI MS; 352( $M^{+}+1$ )  
45 m.p.; 143-145°C

## Example 144

1-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethynyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

50 **[0279]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.72(t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 1.01(t, J=7.6Hz, 6H), 1.58-1.75(m, 6H), 4.27(t, J=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.58(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 400( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 183-184°C

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## Example 145

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0280]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.72(t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 1.57-1.81(m, 6H), 1.82-2.00(m, 4H), 4.23 (t, J=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.57(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 398(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 210-211°C

## Example 146

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol

**[0281]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.72-1.85(m, 2H), 2.17-2.27(m, 2H), 2.34-2.43(m, 2H), 3.60(s, 3H), 6.00(s, 1H), 7.38-7.59(m, 4H), 7.61-7.74(m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 338(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 136-138°C

## Example 147

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol

**[0282]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.65-1.80(m, 4H), 1.80-1.96(m, 4H), 3.59(s, 3H), 5.47(s, 1H), 7.41-7.49(m, 4H), 7.64-7.74(m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 352(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 166-168°C

## Example 148

1-[6-Amino-9-methyl-8-(5-methyl-2-furyl)-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

**[0283]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.99(t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.62(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 1.64(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 2.40(s, 3H), 3.17 (s, 1H), 3.86(s, 3H), 6.41(d, J=0.4Hz, 1H), 7.18(d, J=0.4Hz, 1H).  
ESI MS; 340(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 229-230°C

## Example 149

1-[6-Amino-8-(2-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol

**[0284]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 0.98(t, J=7.4Hz, 6H), 1.58-1.68(m, 4H), 3.57(s, 3H), 5.29(s, 1H), 7.39-7.46 (m, 4H), 7.63-7.71(m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 354 (M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 199-201°C

## Example 150

1-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

**[0285]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 0.72-0.78(m, 2H), 1.01(t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.04-1.12(m, 2H), 1.58-1.75(m, 4H), 3.67-3.77(m, 1H), 7.46-7.54(m, 1H), 7.65-7.73(m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 398.2(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 225°C

## Example 151

4-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

- 5 **[0286]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.48(s,6H), 3.17(s,3H), 7.46-7.66(m,3H).  
ESI MS; 344.0( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 237-238°C

## Example 152

1-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

- 10 **[0287]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.01(t,J=18Hz,6H), 1.60-1.74(q,J=18Hz,4H), 3.65(s,3H), 7.53-7.65(m,3H).  
ESI MS; 372.2( $M^{+}+1$ )  
15 m.p.; 147-148°C

## Example 153

4-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

- 20 **[0288]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.50(s,6H), 3.67(s,3H), 7.54-7.68(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 344.0( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 177-178°C

## Example 154

4-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

- 25 **[0289]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.25(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.49(s,6H), 4.10(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 7.41-7.56(m,2H),  
30 7.60-7.79(m,1H).  
ESI MS; 358( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 213-215°C

## Example 155

1-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

- 35 **[0290]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.00(t,J=7.2Hz,6H), 1.22(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.64(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 1.65(q,J=7.2Hz,  
40 2H), 4.10(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 7.42-7.57(m,2H), 7.69-7.78(m,1H).  
ESI MS; 386( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 222-224°C

## Example 156

4-[6-Amino-8-(2-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol

- 45 **[0291]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.46(s,6H), 3.60(s,3H), 5.60(s,1H), 7.41-7.54(m,4H), 7.64-7.74(m,2H).  
ESI MS; 326( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 198-199°C

## Example 157

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

- 50 **[0292]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.23(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.74-1.86(m,2H), 2.18-2.27(m,2H), 2.36-2.43(m,2H), 4.09  
(q,J=14.4Hz,2H), 7.42-7.47(m,1H), 7.51-7.55(m,1H), 7.69-7.76(m,1H).  
ESI MS; 370( $M^{+}+1$ )  
m.p.; 139-142°C



## Example 158

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

5 **[0293]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.24(t, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 1.65-1.80(m, 4H), 1.85-2.00 (s, 4H), 4.05-4.15(m, 2H), 5.10 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.58(m, 2H), 7.69-7.78 (m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 384(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 138-140°C

## 10 Example 159

4-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

15 **[0294]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.71(t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 1.49(s, 6H), 1.57-1.68(m, 2H), 4.25(t, J=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.58(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 372(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 148-150°C

## Example 160

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1-{2-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

25 **[0295]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.74(bs, 2H), 1.02-1.11(m, 2H), 1.76-1.90(m, 2H), 2.20-2.31(m, 2H), 2.38-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.69-3.77(m, 1H), 7.41-7.48(m, 1H), 7.60-7.67(m, 1H), 7.79-7.86(m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 364 (M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 167-170°C

## Example 161

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1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

35 **[0296]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.70(t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 1.64(tq, J=7.6Hz, 7.6Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.83(m, 2H), 2.23-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.50(m, 2H), 4.10(t, J=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.52(m, 1H), 7.53-7.59(m, 1H), 7.72-7.81(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 384(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 124-127°C

## Example 162

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1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

45 **[0297]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 0.69 (t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 1.63 (tq, J=7.6Hz, 7.6Hz, 2H), 1.67-1.82 (m, 4H), 1.85-2.00 (m, 4H), 4.07(t, J=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.50(m, 1H), 7.50-7.59(m, 1H), 7.70-7.79(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 398(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 184-188°C

## Example 163

4-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

50 **[0298]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 0.68(t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 1.49(s, 6H), 1.62(tq, J=7.6Hz, 7.6Hz, 2H), 4.07(t, J=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.49(m, 1H), 7.51-7.57(m, 1H), 7.70-7.78(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 372(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 230-233°C

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## Example 164

1-[6-Amino-8-(2,3-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

5 **[0299]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.68(t, J=7.6Hz, 3H), 1.01(t, J=7.6Hz, 6H), 1.59-1.75(m, 6H), 4.08(t, J=7.6Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.50(m, 1H), 7.52-7.57(m, 1H), 7.71-7.79(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 400( $M^+$ +1)  
m.p.; 187-188°C

## 10 Example 165

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-cyclopropyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclobutanol

15 **[0300]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.67-0.72(m, 2H), 0.89-0.97(m, 2H), 1.73-1.87(m, 2H), 2.17-2.28(m, 2H), 2.35-2.45(m, 2H), 3.37-3.47(m, 1H), 7.49-7.56(m, 2H), 7.59-7.66(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 382( $M^+$ +1)  
m.p.; 161-164°C

## Example 166

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1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-cyclopropyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol

25 **[0301]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.66-0.73(m, 2H), 0.89-0.97(m, 2H), 1.63-1.82(m, 4H), 1.83-1.98(m, 4H), 3.37-3.46(m, 1H), 7.49-7.56(m, 2H), 7.59-7.66(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 396( $M^+$ +1)  
m.p.; 230-232°C

## Example 167

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4-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-cyclopropyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol

35 **[0302]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.65-0.73(m, 2H), 0.88-0.98(m, 2H), 1.48(s, 6H), 3.37-3.46(m, 1H), 7.40-7.75(br, 2H), 7.48-7.55(m, 2H), 7.59-7.65(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 370( $M^+$ +1)  
m.p.; 196-198°C

## Example 168

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1-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-cyclopentyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyl-3-ol

45 **[0303]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.66-0.73(m, 2H), 0.89-0.97(m, 2H), 1.00(t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.60-1.73(m, 4H), 3.39-3.46(m, 1H), 7.49-7.56(m, 2H), 7.59-7.65(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 398( $M^+$ +1)  
m.p.; 215-216°C

## Example 169

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

50 **[0304]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.84(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.70-2.22(m, 10H), 4.37(t, J=7.4Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.32(m, 1H), 7.50-7.59(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 380( $M^+$ +1)  
m.p.; 198-200°C

55

## Example 170

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

**[0305]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.87(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.79-2.01(m, 4H), 2.33-2.42(m, 2H), 2.46(s, 1H), 2.62-2.71(m, 2H), 4.38(t, J=7.4Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.34(m, 1H), 7.50-7.60(m, 3H).

ESI MS; 366( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 144-146°C

## Example 171

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0306]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.72(t, J=18.0Hz, 3H), 1.58-1.69(m, 2H), 4.24(q, J=18.0Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.49(m, 1H), 7.61-7.70(m, 3H).

ESI MS; 354.1( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 167-168°C

## Example 172

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0307]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.68 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.55-1.81 (m, 6H), 1.89-1.98(m, 4H), 4.02(t, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.57(m, 2H), 7.59-7.68(m, 1H).

ESI MS; 398.2( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 232-234°C

## Example 173

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

**[0308]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.68(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.56-1.68(m, 2H), 1.72-1.86(m, 2H), 2.16-2.28(m, 2H), 2.32-2.46(m, 2H), 4.03(t, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.52-7.58(m, 2H), 7.60-7.70(m, 1H).

ESI MS; 384.2( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 225-226°C

## Example 174

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol

**[0309]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.22 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.72-1.87 (m, 2H), 2.17-2.27(m, 2H), 2.34-2.43(m, 2H), 4.07(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.51-7.59(m, 2H), 7.59-7.67(m, 1H).

ESI MS; 370( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 141-143°C

## Example 175

1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol

**[0310]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.22(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.62-1.82(m, 4H), 1.82-1.99(m, 4H), 4.07(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.58(m, 2H), 7.58-7.66(m, 1H).

ESI MS; 384( $M^{+}+1$ )

m.p.; 191-194°C

## Example 176

4-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol

5 [0311] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.22(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.48(s, 6H), 4.07(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.49-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.66(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 358(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 215-218°C

## 10 Example 177

1-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-ethyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol

15 [0312] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.00(t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.22 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.58-1.73(m, 4H), 4.07(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.59(m, 2H), 7.58-7.65(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 386(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 163-166°C

## Example 178

20

4-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol hydrochloride

[0313] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.68 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.48(s, 6H), 1.55-1.68(m, 2H), 4.03(t, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.51-7.58(m, 2H), 7.60-7.68(m, 1H).  
25 ESI MS; 372.1(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
m.p.; 194-196°C

## Example 179

30 1-[6-Amino-8-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol hydrochloride

[0314] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.67 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 6H), 1.55-1.74 (m, 6H), 4.03 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 7.51-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.67 (m, 1H)  
ESI MS; 400.2(M<sup>+</sup>+1)  
35 m.p.; 164-165°C

## Example 180

40 2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]acetic acid hydrochloride

[0315] To 137 mg of ethyl 2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]acetate of Example 47 were added 1 ml of ethanol and 2 ml of a 1N aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. After the reaction solution was concentrated, the resulting residue was dissolved in water and the solution was adjusted to pH 2 with a 1N aqueous solution of HCl. The resulting crystals  
45 were collected by filtration and washed with water and ether to give 231 mg of the title compound. The yield was 65%.  
NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.20-1.30(m, 1H), 1.41-1.67(m, 7H), 1.78-1.86(m, 2H), 7.38-7.43(m, 1H), 7.52-7.64(m, 3H).  
FAB MS; 410(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

[0316] The compounds of Examples 181~184 were prepared by hydrolysis of the corresponding esters by the same  
50 manner as in Example 180.

## Example 181

55 3-[6-Amino-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-8-puriny]benzoic acid hydrochloride

[0317] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.19-1.31(m, 1H), 1.42-1.68(m, 7H), 1.80-1.89(m, 2H), 3.82(s, 3H), 7.71(t, J=7.7Hz, 1H), 8.09-8.14(m, 2H), 8.45 (d, J=1.3Hz, 1H).  
FAB MS; 392(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 182

5-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-4-pentynoic acid hydrochloride

**[0318]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.66-1.82(m,4H), 1.87-2.00(m,4H), 3.86(s,3H), 7.43-7.50(m,1H), 7.63-7.70(m,1H), 7.71-7.77(m,2H).  
FAB MS; 340( $M^+$ +1)

## Example 183

(E) 3-{4-[6-Amino-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-8-puriny]phenyl}-2-propenoic acid hydrochloride

**[0319]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.21-1.33 (m, 1H), 1.42-1.69(m, 7H), 1.78-1.89(m,2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 5.54(br s, 1H), 6.66(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.47(br s,2H), 7.68(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.84-7.98(m,4H), 12.5(br s,1H).  
FAB MS; 418( $M^+$ +1)

## Example 184

2-{{8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-6-puriny]amino}acetic acid hydrochloride

**[0320]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.21-1.32 (m,1H), 1.41-1.68(m,7H), 1.78-1.88(m,2H), 3.79(s,3H), 5.57(s,2H), 7.39-7.44(m,1H), 7.59-7.65(m, 1H), 7.69-7.73(m, 2H), 8.09-8.12(m, 1H).  
FAB MS; 424( $M^+$ +1)

## Example 185

2-[3-(Dimethylamino)-1-propynyl]-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine dihydrochloride

**[0321]** 6-Chloro-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9-methyl-9H-purine (200 mg) was reacted with an ammonia-saturated methanol at 70°C for 30 minutes in a sealed tube. The reaction mixture was evaporated and then filtered to give 138 mg of 8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $CDCl_3$ ); 3.84(s,3H), 5.76(br s,2H), 7.20-7.30(m, H), 7.42-7.54(m,3H).

**[0322]** After that, a solution of 50 mg of 8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine previously obtained, 10 mg of dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (II), 3 mg of copper (I) iodide, 22 ml of 1-dimethylamino-2-propyne and 28 ml of triethylamine in 2 ml of DMF was stirred in nitrogen atmosphere at 80°C for 20 minutes. Since the reaction was slow, 66 ml of 1-dimethylamino-2-propyne were further added and the mixture was stirred at 80°C for 1 hour more. The solvent was evaporated and the resulting residue was diluted with chloroform. After blowing hydrogen sulfide for about 20 seconds thereinto, a saturated aqueous solution of EDTA was added thereto and the mixture was neutralized with sodium carbonate and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate; purified by a silica column chromatography (5% methanol/dichloromethane) and converted into a hydrochloride by a common method to give 16 mg of the title compound.

NMR (400MHz  $\delta$   $d_6$ -DMSO): 2.85(s,6H) - 3.80(s,3H), 4.35(s,2H), 7.39-7.96(m,1H), 7.60-7.72(m,31H).

FAB MS; 325( $M^+$ +1)

**[0323]** The compounds of Examples 186-201 were prepared similarly using the corresponding 6-chloro-2-iodo compounds where a chlorine group at position 6 was firstly converted to an amino group and then an iodine group at position 2 was converted to the corresponding ethynyl group.

## Example 186

1-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-4-methyl-1-pentyn-3-one

**[0324]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $CDCl_3$ ); 1.18(d,J=6.3,6H), 2.66-2.80(m,1H), 4.08(s,3H), 5.64(br,2H), 6.64(dd,J=2.0Hz, 0.9Hz,1H), 7.15(d,J=2.0,1H), 7.68(m,1H).

## Example 187

3-[6-Amino-8-(2-furyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-phenyl-2-propyn-1-one

- 5 **[0325]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ); 4.10(s,3H), 5.66(br,2H), 6.66(dd,J=1.8Hz,3.7Hz,1H), 7.18(d,J=3.7,1H), 7.44-7.50(m,3H), 7.69(m,1H), 8.04-8.10(m,2H).

## Example 188

10 N<sup>1</sup>-Isopropyl-3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-propynamide

**[0326]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO); 1.10(d,J=6.0Hz,6H), 3.80(s,3H), 3.86-3.98(m,1H), 7.38-7.45(m,1H), 7.58-7.74(m,3H), 8.90(d,J=7.7Hz,1H).

FAB MS; 353( $\text{M}^+$ +1)

15

## Example 189

N<sup>1</sup>-Cyclohexyl-3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-propynamide

- 20 **[0327]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO); 1.02-1.30(m,5H), 1.50-1.60(m,1H), 1.64-1.80(m,4H), 3.54-3.64(m,1H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.58-7.74(m,3H), 8.91(d,J=8.2Hz,1H).

## Example 190

25 N<sup>1</sup>-Phenyl-3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-propynamide

**[0328]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO); 3.80(s,3H), 7.08-7.12(m,1H), 7.30-7.36(m,2H), 7.39-7.45(m,1H), 7.60-7.74(m,5H), 11.10(s,1H).

FAB MS; 387( $\text{M}^+$ +1)

30

## Example 191

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-piperdino-2-propyn-1-one

- 35 **[0329]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO); 1.42-1.64(m,6H), 3.50(br,2H), 3.72(br,2H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.40-7.45(m,1H), 7.60-7.78(m,3H).

FAB MS; 379( $\text{M}^+$ +1)

## Example 192

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3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-morpholino-2-propyn-1-one

**[0330]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO); 3.66(t,J=4.1Hz,2H), 3.74(t,J=4.1Hz,2H), 3.80(s,3H), 7.38-7.45(m,1H), 7.60-7.74(m,3H).

45

## Example 193

2-[2-[4-Aminophenyl]-1-ethynyl]-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinamine dihydrochloride

- 50 **[0331]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO); 3.10(s,3H), 6.69-6.78(br s,2H), 7.34-7.40(m,2H), 7.41-7.47(m,1H), 7.60-7.74(m, 5H).

FAB MS; 359( $\text{M}^+$ +1)

## Example 194

55

N-[3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1,1-dimethyl-2-propyl]methanesulfonamide hydrochloride

**[0332]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $\text{d}_6$ -DMSO); 1.62(s,6H), 3.19(s, 3H), 3.83(s,3H), 7.40-7.47(m,1H), 7.60-7.66(m, 2H),

7.67-7.75(m, 2H).  
FAB MS; 403(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 195

Ethyl-N-[3-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1,1-dimethyl-2-propyl]carbamate hydrochloride

[0333] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.18(t, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 1.56(s, 6H), 3.80(s, 3H), 4.00(q, J=7.0Hz, 2H), 7.39-7.45(m, 1H), 7.49(br s, 2H), 7.54(br s, 1H), 7.59-7.66(m, 1H), 7.78-7.74(m, 2H).  
FAB MS; 397(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 196

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-phenyl-3-butyn-2-ol

[0334] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 1.93(s, 3H), 2.86(brs, 1H), 3.90(s, 3H), 5.72(brs, 2H), 7.21-7.29(m, 1H), 7.29-7.33(m, 1H), 7.35-7.41(m, 2H), 7.47-7.57(m, 3H), 7.73-7.78(m, 2H).

Example 197

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-propyn-1-ol

[0335] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 3.48(s, 1H), 3.88(s, 3H), 3.92(s, 3H), 5.95(brs, 2H), 6.91-6.94(m, 1H), 6.96-7.01(m, 1H), 7.21-7.26(m, 1H), 7.28-7.34(m, 1H), 7.46-7.56(m, 3H), 7.62-7.66(m, 1H).

Example 198

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-(3-pyridyl)-3-butyn-2-ol

[0336] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 1.93(s, 3H), 3.87(s, 3H), 6.20(br-s, 2H), 7.20-7.37(m, 2H), 7.42-7.57(m, 3H), 8.01-8.09(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 389(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

Example 199

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-(3-methoxy)-2-propyn-1-ol

[0337] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 3.83(s, 3H), 3.88(s, 3H), 5.71(br-s, 1H), 5.92(br, 2H), 6.85-6.90(m, 1H), 7.16-7.33(m, 4H), 7.45-7.56(m, 3H).

Example 200

3-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-propyn-1-ol

[0338] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 3.80(s, 3H), 3.86(s, 3H), 5.68(br-s, 1H), 6.28(brs, 2H), 6.88(d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.26(m, 1H), 7.43-7.56(m, 5H).

Example 201

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-(4-pyridinyl)-3-butyn-2-ol

[0339] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , d<sub>6</sub>-DMSO); 1.74(s, 3H), 3.80(s, 3H), 6.63(s, 1H), 7.38-7.46(m, 1H), 7.48-7.76(m, 7H), 8.61(br, 2H).

## Example 202

N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]butaneamide hydrochloride

1) 4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]]butanoic acid

[0340] To 1.50 g of 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]]butanol were added 30 ml of chloroform, 30 ml of acetonitrile, 45 ml of water, 73 mg of ruthenium tetroxide hydrate and 4.10 g of sodium periodate and the mixture was vigorously stirred in a nitrogen stream for 5 hours at room temperature. The reaction was stopped by 2-propanol and the insoluble matters were filtered off followed by washing with 1000 ml of chloroform-methanol (1:1). The filtrate was concentrated, the residue was suspended in water, and the suspension was adjusted to pH 2-3 with 1N hydrochloric acid and the crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with water and ether to give 1.41 g of the title compound. The yield was 91%,  
NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.76-1.94(m,2H), 2.13 (t,J=7.0Hz,2H), 4.20(t,J=7.2Hz,2H), 7.36-7.47(m,1H), 7.54-7.68 (m,3H), 7.74(br s,2H).

2) Methyl 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]]butanoate

[0341] Thionyl chloride (1.2 ml) was added dropwise into a mixture of 1.41 g of 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]]butanoic acid and 75 ml of methanol over 15 minutes during the mixture was stirred at 0-5°C in a nitrogen stream. This was raised to room temperature and stirred for 45 minutes and the solvent was evaporated. The resulting residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and then the solution was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate twice and then with brine once. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated to give 1.45 g of the title compound. The yield was 100%.

3) Methyl 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]butanoate

[0342] To 162 mg of methyl 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9H-9-puriny]]butanoate were added 8 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide, 30 mg of copper(I) iodide, 30 mg of dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine) palladium(II), 80 mg of 1-ethynylcyclohexanol and 74  $\mu$ l of triethylamine and the mixture was stirred in a nitrogen stream at 70°C for 2.5 hours. After it was allowed to cool, the solvent was evaporated and the resulting residue was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (25 g of silica gel; chloroform-methanol (100:0-100:1-50:1)) to give 144 mg of the title compound. The yield was 90%.

4) N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]butaneamide hydrochloride

[0343] To 663 mg of methyl 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]butanoate were added 20 ml of a 70% aqueous solution of ethylamine and the mixture was stirred in a sealed tube at 80°C for 5 hours. The reaction solution was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (25 g of silica gel; dichloromethane-methanol (100:0-100:1-50:1-40:1-30:1-20:1)) to give 439 mg of a crude product. This was suspended in ethyl acetate, collected by filtration and washed with ethyl acetate and ether to give 396 mg of the desired free compound. This was converted into a hydrochloride by a conventional method to give 400 mg of the title compound. The yield was 54%.  
NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.91(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.20-1.32(m,1H), 1.40-1.67(m,7H), 1.78-1.87(m,4H), 1.93(t,J=7.1Hz,2H), 2.94(dq,J=5.5,7.2Hz,2H), 4.25(t,J=7.1Hz,2H), 7.40-7.45(m,1H), 7.58-7.65(m,3H), 7.72(t,J=5.5Hz,1H).  
FAB MS (m/z); 465(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

[0344] Similarly were prepared the compounds of Examples 69 and 204.

## Example 203

N<sup>1</sup>-Ethyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-puriny]]acetamide hydrochloride

[0345] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.96(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.18-1.31(m,1H), 1.41-1.67 (m,7H), 1.78-1.90(m,2H), 3.06 (dq,J=5.5,7.2Hz,2H), 4.84(s,2H), 7.38-7.44(m,1H), 7.52-7.63(m,3H), 8.40(t,J=5.5Hz,1H).  
FAB MS; 437(M<sup>+</sup>+1)



## Example 204

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]butaneamide hydrochloride

5 **[0346]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.19-1.33(m,1H), 1.40-1.70(m,9H), 1.79-1.91(m,4H), 1.97(t,J=7.3Hz,2H), 4.25(t,J=7.4Hz,2H), 6.74(br s,1H), 7.24(brs,1H), 7.40-7.46(m,1H), 7.59-7.68(m,3H).  
FAB MS; 437(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 205

10

N<sup>1</sup>-Phenyl-4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)-1-ethynyl]-9H-9-purinyl]butaneamide hydrochloride

15 **[0347]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.18-1.32(m,1H), 1.40-1.68(m,7H), 1.79-1.88(m,2H), 1.90-2.01(m,2H), 2.21(t, J=7.2Hz,2H), 4.32(t,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.98(t,J=7.6Hz,1H), 7.23(t,J=7.6Hz,2H), 7.34-7.41(m,1H), 7.46(d,J=7.6Hz,2H), 7.54-7.59(m,1H), 7.64-7.67(m,2H), 9.82(s,1H).  
FAB MS; 513(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

## Example 206

20

1-[2-[8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol

25 **[0348]** A methanesulfonate (470 mg) prepared from 1-[2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclohexanol by a conventional method was dissolved in 25 ml of tetrahydrofuran, 0.44 ml of isoamyl nitrite was added thereto and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. The reaction solution was concentrated to dryness and purified by a silica gel column (eluting with dichloromethane:methanol=95:5) to give 20 mg of the title compound. NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 1.26-1.39(m,1H), 1.50-1.82(m,7H), 2.04-2.15(m,2H), 7.26-7.33(m,1H), 7.50-7.65(m,3H), 9.08(s,1H).  
FAB MS; 351(M<sup>+</sup>+1)

30

## Example 207

8-(3-Fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)-1-ethynyl]-9-methyl-9H-6-purinol

35 **[0349]** To 50 mg of 1-[2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol were added 3.0 ml of allyl alcohol and 1.0 ml of 5M NaOH, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes, 1.0 ml of THF was added thereto and the mixture was stirred again at room temperature for 15 hours and 40 minutes. The solvent was evaporated and then 200 ml of ethyl acetate and water (1:1) were added and an extraction was carried out. The aqueous layer was extracted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate again and the all organic layers were combined and  
40 washed with water and with brine once each. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was evaporated. The resulting residue was purified by a p-TLC (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH = 10:1), the resulting yellowish white crystals were suspended in diethyl ether and the suspension was filtered to give 217 mg of the title compound as white crystals. The yield was 36%.  
NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.68-1.81(m,4H), 1.92-2.00(m,4H), 3.82(s,3H), 5.62(s,1H), 7.39-7.43(m,1H), 7.60-7.71(m,3H), 12.86(s,1H).  
45

## Example 208

50

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0350]** A solution of 500 mg of 1-[(E)-2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol in 5 ml of tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise into a suspension of 170 mg of lithium aluminum hydride in 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran at a temperature lower than 7°C in a nitrogen atmosphere, followed by stirring for 30 minutes. Water (0.2 ml), 0.2 ml of 5N sodium hydroxide and 0.6 ml of water were added dropwise into the reaction mixture with ice-cooling to stop the reaction. The insoluble matters were filtered off, washed with ethyl acetate and the filtrate was  
55 concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (20 g of silica gel; dichloromethane-dichloromethane:methanol = 40:1-20:1) and then to the same (20 g of NH silica gel; dichloromethane-dichloromethane:methanol = 150:1-100:1-40:1) to give 160 mg of a free substance of 3. The resulting free compound

was dissolved in methanol, five drops of 5N hydrochloric acid were added and the mixture was concentrated. The resulting residue was suspended in ether and the crystals were collected by filtration and washed with ether to give 108 mg of the title compound. The yield was 19%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.64-1.92(m,8H), 3.90(s,3H), 6.70(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.46-7.52(m,1H), 7.51(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.65-7.71(m,1H), 7.73-7.80(m,2H).

ESI MS; 354

m.p.; >290°C

[0351] Similarly were prepared the compounds of Examples 209-212 using the corresponding materials.

#### Example 209

##### 1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

[0352] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.31(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.72-1.85(m,2H), 2.15-2.30(m,4H), 4.38(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.64(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.47-7.53(m,1H), 7.64-7.74(m,4H).

ESI MS; 354

m.p.; 178-180°C

#### Example 210

##### (E)-4-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol hydrochloride

[0353] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.30(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.32(s, 6H), 4.36(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.62(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.38(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.46-7.53(m,1H), 7.61-7.72(m,3H).

ESI MS; 342

#### Example 211

##### (E)-4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol hydrochloride

[0354] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.32(s,6H), 3.90(s,3H), 6.62 (d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 6.44(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.45-7.52(m, 1H), 7.65-7.72(m,1H), 7.73-7.79(m,2H).

ESI MS; 328

m.p.; >290°C

#### Example 212

##### (E)-1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-3-penten-3-ol hydrochloride

[0355] NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.85(t,J=7.2Hz,6H), 1.59(q,J=7.2Hz,4H), 3.90(s,3H), 6.62(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.32(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.45-7.52(m,1H), 7.64-7.71(m,1H), 7.72-7.79(m,2H).

ESI MS; 356

#### Example 213

##### 1-[(E) and (Z)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochlorides

##### 1) 1-[(E) and (Z)-2-(1,1,1-tributylstannyl)-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanols

[0356] A mixture of 10 g of 1-ethynyl-1-cyclopentanol, 30 ml of tributyl tin hydride and 190 mg of azobis (isobutyronitrile) was stirred in a nitrogen atmosphere at 90°C for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated to give 27 g of a mixture of E- and Z-substances (E:Z = 15:1) of b.p. 135°C (0.2 mmHg).

NMR(400MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$ ; 0.80-0.98(m,9H), 1.25-1.92(m,26H), 5.86(d,J=13.2Hz, =CHSn of Z isomer), 6.14(s,2H, HC=CH of E isomer), 6.61(d,J=13.2Hz, =CH of Z isomer).

##### 2) 1-[(E) and (Z)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

[0357] The above prepared mixture (17.93 g) of 1-[(E) and (Z)-2-(1,1,1-tributylstannyl)-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanols,

11 g of 8-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-iodo-9-methyl-9H-6-purinamine, 8.25 g of tetrabutylammonium chloride and 671 mg of palladium acetate were suspended in 165 ml of toluene and the suspension was stirred in a nitrogen atmosphere at 90°C for 3.5 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with 165 ml of ethyl acetate and washed with a saturated ammonium chloride solution and brine. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and then concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (350 g of silica gel; hexane, hexane: ethyl acetate (4:1, 1:1, 1:2 and 1:4) and ethyl acetate) and then the resulting crystals were washed with ethyl acetate/hexane to give 6.6 g of crude 1-[(E)-2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol. This was suspended in 70 ml of methanol, dissolved by addition of 7 ml of 5N hydrochloric acid and the solution was concentrated. After suspending with ether/ethyl acetate, the crystals were collected by filtration, washed with ether and air-dried at 60°C for 10 hours to give 5.92 g (51% yield) of 1-[(E)-2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride which was the same as that obtained in Example 208. NMR and MS were the same as those mentioned above.

**[0358]** The filtrate was concentrated and re-purified to give 450 mg (4% yield) of 1-[(Z)-2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 1.62-1.88(m,6H), 1.90-2.03(m,2H), 3.86(s,3H), 6.35(d,J=13.2Hz,1H), 6.44(d,J=13.2Hz,1H), 7.44-7.52(m,1H), 7.64-7.72(m,1H), 7.72-7.78(m,2H).

ESI MS; 354

**[0359]** Similarly were synthesized the compounds of Examples 214 to 227.

#### Example 214

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0360]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.30(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.64-1.90(m,8H), 4.36 (q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.69 (d, J=15.6Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.47-7.53(m,1H), 7.65-7.71(m,3H).

ESI MS; 368

#### Example 215

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

**[0361]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.73-1.84(m,2H), 2.14-2.32(m,4H), 3.92(s,3H), 6.64(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.46-7.52(m,1H), 7.65-7.72(m,1H), 7.73(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.74-7.80(m,2H).

ESI MS; 340

m.p.; 181-184°C

#### Example 216

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0362]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.22-1.36(m,1H), 1.46-1.74(m,9H), 3.90(s,3H), 6.65(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.44-7.52(m,1H), 7.48(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.64-7.71(m,1H), 7.73-7.79(m,2H).

ESI MS; 368

m.p.; 222-225°C

#### Example 217

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0363]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.31(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.47-1.72(m,10H), 4.37(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.65(d,J=16.0Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.54(m,1H), 7.59(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.65-7.72(m,3H).

ESI MS; 382

#### Example 218

(E)-1-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-3-penten-3-ol hydrochloride

**[0364]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.85(t,J=7.2Hz,6H), 1.30(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.58(q,J=7.2Hz,4H), 4.36(q,J=7.2Hz,

2H), 6.62(d,J=16.0Hz, 1H), 7.30(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.47-7.53(m,1H), 7.64-7.72(m,3H).

ESI MS; 370

#### Example 219

(E)-4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-phenyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0365]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.26(s,6H), 6.50(d, J=16.0Hz, 1H), 7.19(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.22-7.35(m,3H), 7.42-7.51(m,3H), 7.56-7.62(m,3H).

ESI MS; 390

#### Example 220

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

**[0366]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.74 (t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.66(sex,J=7.2Hz,2H), 1.71-1.85(m,2H), 2.14-2.30(m, 4H), 4.33(t,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.64(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.46-7.53(m,1H), 7.64-7.74(m,4H).

ESI MS; 368

#### Example 221

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0367]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO) ; 0.74(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.60-1.93(m,10H), 4.32(t,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.69(d,J=15.6Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.54(m,1H), 7.50(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.64-7.72(m,3H).

ESI MS; 382

#### Example 222

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride

**[0368]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.74(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.23-1.37(m,1H), 1.47-1.60(m,9H), 1.66(sex,2H), 4.32(t, J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.65(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.46-7.52(m,1H), 7.54(d,J=16.0Hz,1H), 7.66-7.72(m,3H).

ESI MS; 396

#### Example 223

(E)-4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0369]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.74(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.32(s,6H), 1.66(sex,J=7.2Hz,2H), 4.33(t,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.62(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.43(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.46-7.53(m,1H), 7.65-7.72(m,3H).

ESI MS; 356

#### Example 224

(E)-1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-puriny]-3-ethyl-3-penten-3-ol hydrochloride

**[0370]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.73(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 0.85(t,J=7.2Hz,6H), 1.58(q,J=7.2Hz,4H), 1.66(sex, J=7.2Hz,2H), 4.32(t,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.61(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.29(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.45-7.52(m,1H), 7.64-7.72(m,3H).

ESI MS; 384

#### Example 225

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

**[0371]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.77-0.84(m,2H), 1.08-1.16(m,2H), 1.72-1.86(m,2H), 2.14-2.32(m,4H), 3.78-3.84(m,1H), 6.64(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.44-7.51(m,1H), 7.62-7.70(m,1H), 7.70(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.81-7.89(m,2H).

ESI MS; 366

## Example 226

1-[(E)-2-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethenyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0372]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.77-0.83(m,2H), 1.07-1.14(m,2H), 1.65-1.93(m,8H), 3.80(sept,J=3.6Hz,1H), 6.70(d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.44-7.50(m,1H), 7.50 (d,J=15.6Hz,1H), 7.63-7.70(m,1H), 7.81-7.88(m,2H).  
ESI MS; 380

## Example 227

(E)-4-[6-Amino-9-cyclopropyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0373]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.77-0.84(m, 2H), 1.07-1.55(m, 2H), 1.33(s,6H), 3.80(sept, J=3.6Hz, 1H), 6.63 (d, J=16.0Hz, 1H), 7.41(d, J=16.0Hz, 1H), 7.44-7.51(m, 1H), 7.62-7.70(m, 1H), 7.80-7.88(m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 354

## Example 228

(Z)-4-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol hydrochloride

**[0374]** To a solution of 200 mg of 4-[6-amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol in 20 ml of methanol were added 5  $\mu$ l of quinoline and 20 mg of 10% palladium/barium carbonate and the mixture was stirred in a hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 10 minutes. The palladium/barium carbonate was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated and then the resulting residue was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (15 g of silica gel; dichloromethane-dichloromethane/methanol = 60:1-40:1) to give (Z)-4-[6-amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-puriny]-2-methyl-3-buten-2-ol. This was dissolved in methanol and five drops of 5N hydrochloric acid were added thereto followed by concentrating. Ethyl acetate and ether were added to the resulting residue and the crystals were collected by filtration and washed with ether to give 851 mg of the product. The yield was 26%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.33(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.45,(s,6H), 4.31(q,J=7.2Hz,2H), 6.33(d,J=13.4Hz,1H), 6.40(d, J=13.4Hz,1H), 7.47-7.54(m,1H), 7.64-7.72(m,3H).  
ESI MS; 342

## Example 229

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0375]** To a solution of 300 mg of 1-[2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethynyl]-1-cyclopentanol in 20 ml of methanol were added six drops of 5N hydrochloric acid and 63 mg of 10% palladium/carbon and the mixture was stirred in a hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 17 hours. The palladium/carbon was filtered off, the filtrate was concentrated and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The resulting residue was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (15 g of silica gel; dichloromethane, dichloromethane/methanol (40:1, 20:1 and 10:1) to give 1-[2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethyl]-1-cyclopentanol. This was dissolved in methanol and then five drops of 5N hydrochloric acid were added thereto followed by concentrating. Ether was added to the residue and the crystals were collected by filtration and washed with ether to give 6209 mg of the product. The yield was 69%. NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.45-1.80(m,8H), 2.02(t,J=8.0Hz,2H), 3.00(t,J=8.0Hz, 2H), 3.88(s,3H), 7.45-7.52(m,1H), 7.64-7.71(m,1H), 7.72-7.78(m,2H).

ESI MS; 356

**[0376]** Similarly were synthesized the compounds of Examples 230 to 237.

## Example 230

1-[2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-puriny]-1-ethyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

**[0377]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.45-1.58(m,1H), 1.60-1.70(m,1H), 2.00(dd,J=6.8 and 8.8Hz,4H), 2.06(t, J=8.0Hz,2H), 2.93(t,J=8.0Hz,2H), 3.89(s,3H), 7.45-7.52(m,1H), 7.64-7.71(m,1H), 7.72-7.78(m,2H).  
ESI MS; 342

## Example 231

1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl-3-pentanol hydrochloride

**[0378]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.84(t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.42(q, J=7.2Hz, 4H), 1.82-1.92(m, 2H), 2.84-2.94(m, 2H), 3.88(s, 3H), 7.45-7.52(m, 1H), 7.64-7.71(m, 1H), 7.72-7.77 (m, 2H).  
ESI MS; 358

## Example 232

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethyl]-1-cyclobutanol hydrochloride

**[0379]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.29(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.44-1.57(m, 1H), 1.58-1.72(m, 1H), 1.99(dd, J=6.8 and 8.8Hz, 4H), 2.05(t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 2.93(t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 4.34(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.53(m, 1H), 7.64-7.72(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 356

## Example 233

1-[2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethyl]-1-cyclopentanol hydrochloride

**[0380]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.29 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.42-1.81 (m, 8H), 2.03 (t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 3.00 (t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 4.34 (q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.72 (m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 370

## Example 234

4-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-2-butanol hydrochloride

**[0381]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.17(s, 6H), 1.29(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.91 (t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 2.95(t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 4.33 (q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.53(m, 1H), 7.64-7.72(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 344

## Example 235

1-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl]-3-pentanol hydrochloride

**[0382]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.83 (t, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.30(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.42(q, J=7.2Hz, 4H), 1.83-1.92(m, 2H), 2.84-2.95(m, 2H), 4.34(q, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.53(m, 1H), 7.64-7.72(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 372

## Example 236

4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-2-butanol hydrochloride

**[0383]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 0.72(t, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.17(s, 6H), 1.64(sex, J=7.2Hz, 3H), 1.91 (t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 2.95(t, J=8.0Hz, 2H), 4.30(t, J=7.2Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.53(m, 1H), 7.64-7.72(m, 3H).  
ESI MS; 358

## Example 237

4-[6-Amino-9-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-8-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-2-butanol dihydrochloride

**[0384]** NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ ,  $d_6$ -DMSO); 1.12(s, 6H), 1.76-1.82 (m, 2H), 2.82-2.90(m, 2H), 3.00(s, 6H), 6.89(d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 7.25(d, J=8.8Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.37(m, 3H), 7.44-7.51(m, 1H).  
ESI MS; 435

**[0385]** Structural formulae of the compounds of the above Examples are shown in Table 3.

Table 3-1

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

Table 3-2

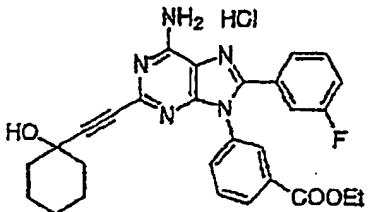
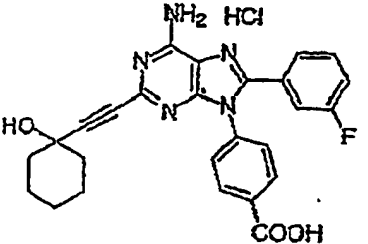
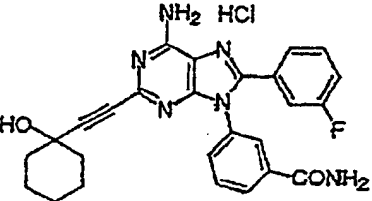
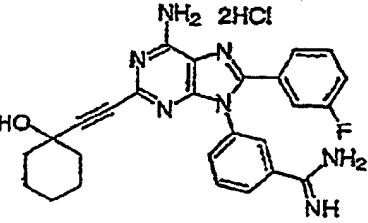
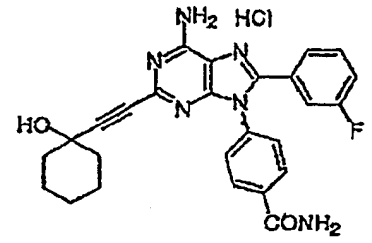
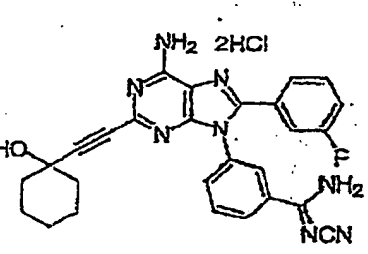
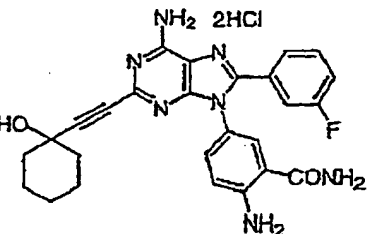
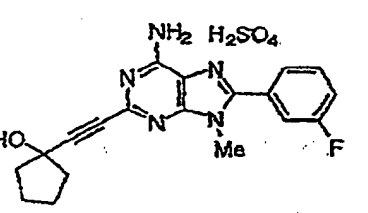
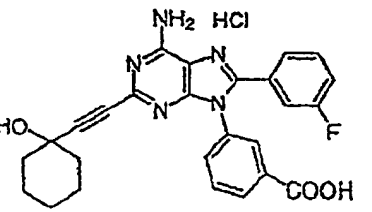
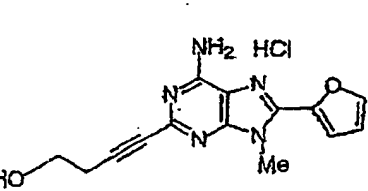
Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
11		16	
12		17	
13		18	
14		19	
15		20	



Table 3-3

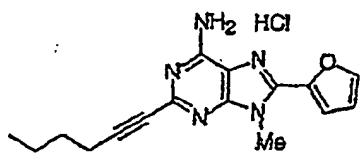
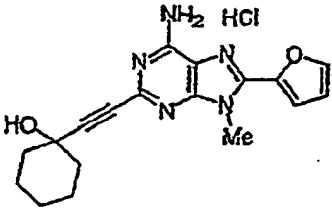
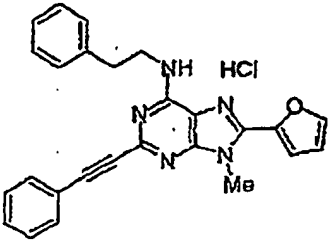
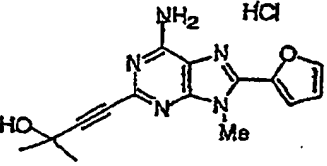
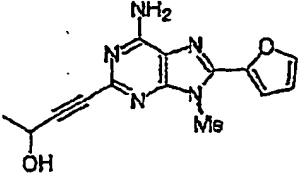
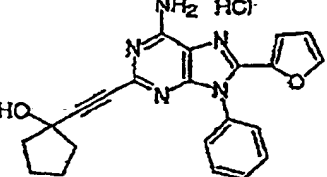
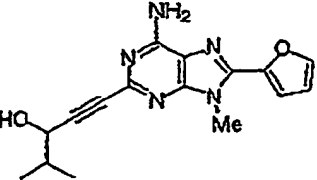
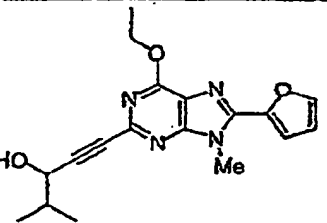
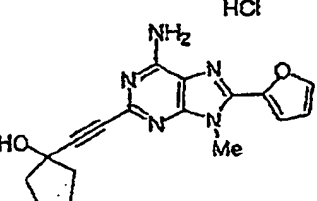
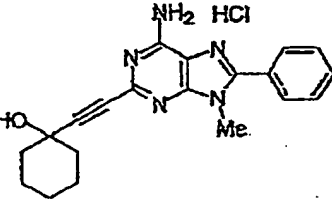
Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
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2 2		2 7	
2 3		2 8	
2 4		2 9	
2 5		3 0	

Table 3-4

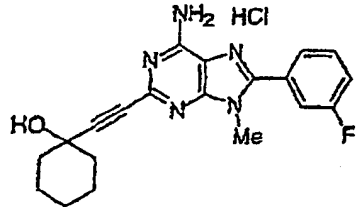
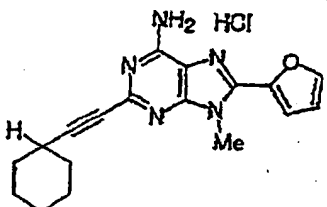
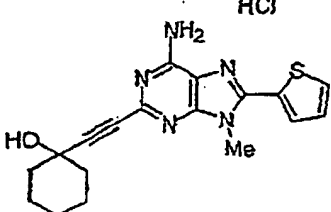
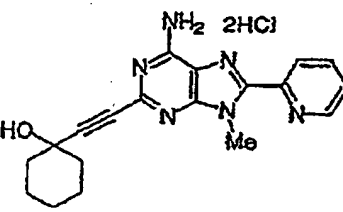
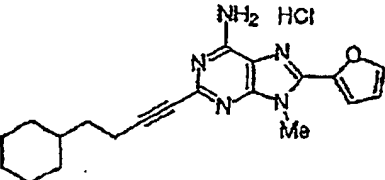
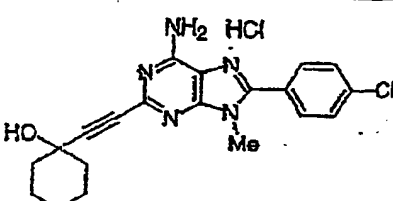
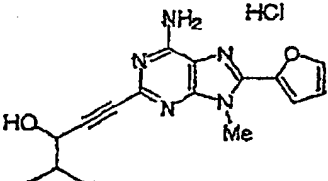
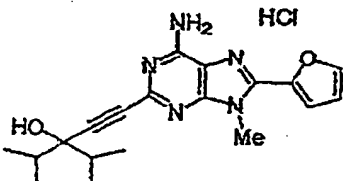
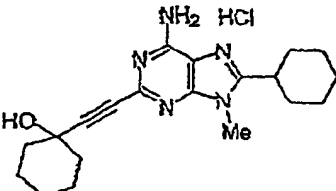
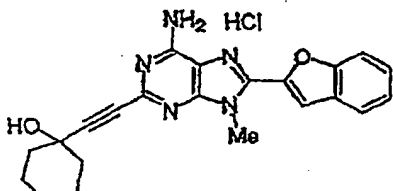
Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
3 1		3 6	
3 2		3 7	
3 3		3 8	
3 4		3 9	
3 5		4 0	

Table 3-5

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
4 1		4 6	
4 2		4 7	
4 3		4 8	
4 4		4 9	
4 5		5 0	

Table 3-6

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
5 1		5 6	
5 2		5 7	
5 3		5 8	
5 4		5 9	
5 5		5 0	

Table 3-7

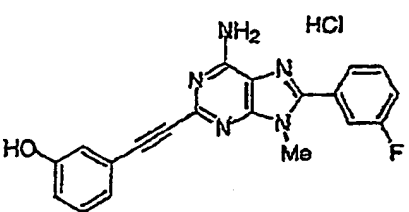
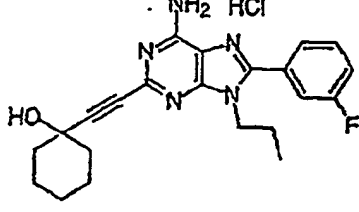
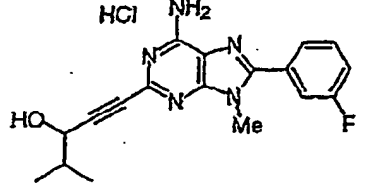
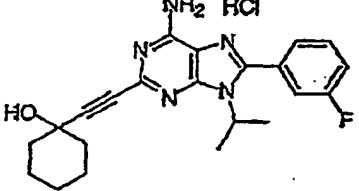
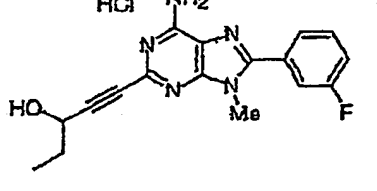
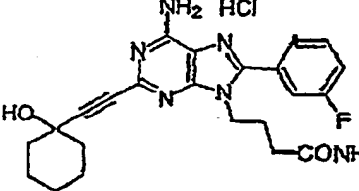
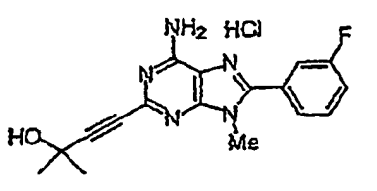
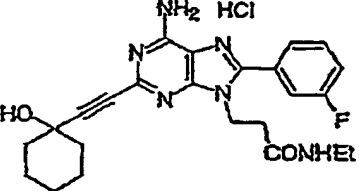
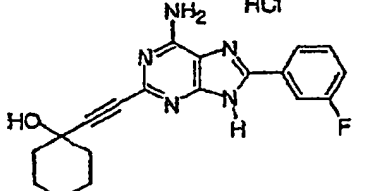
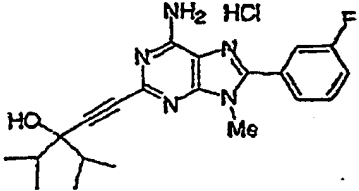
Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
6 1		6 6	
6 2		6 7	
6 3		6 8	
6 4		6 9	
6 5		7 0	

Table 3-8

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
7 1		7 6	
7 2		7 7	
7 3		7 8	
7 4		7 9	
7 5		8 0	

Table 3-9

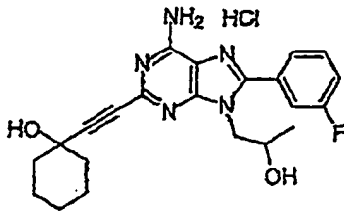
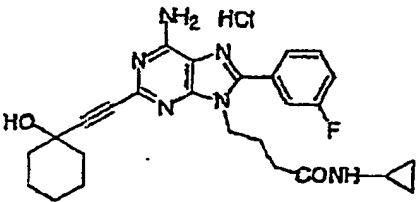
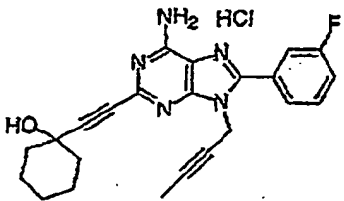
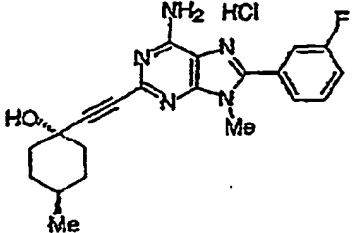
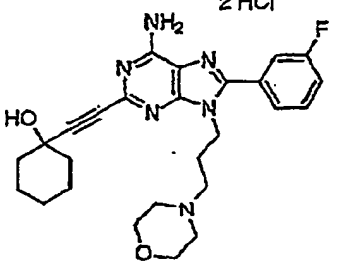
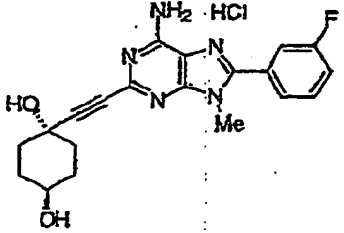
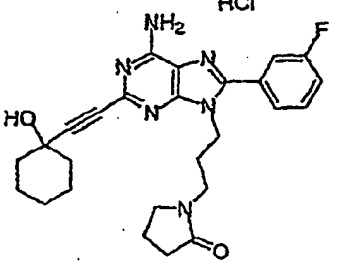
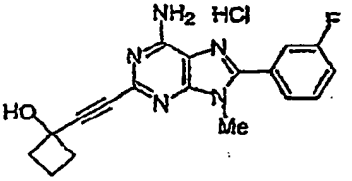
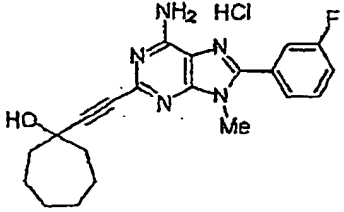
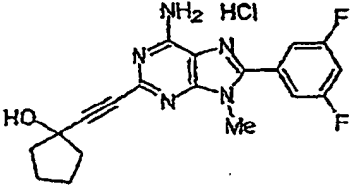
Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
8 1		8 6	
8 2		8 7	
8 3		8 8	
8 4		8 9	
8 5		9 0	

Table 3-10

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
9 1		9 6	
9 2		9 7	
9 3		9 8	
9 4		9 9	
9 5		1 0 0	



Table 3-11

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
101		106	
102		107	
103		108	
104		109	
105		110	

Table 3-12

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
111		116	
112		117	
113		118	
114		119	
115		120	

Table 3-13

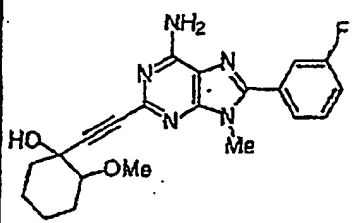
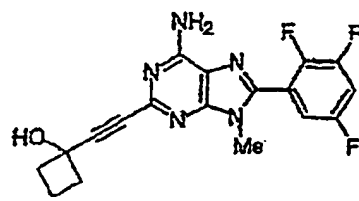
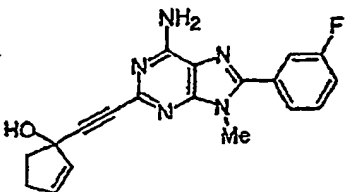
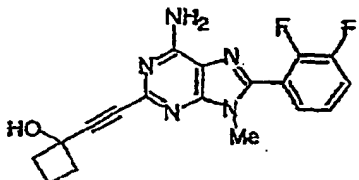
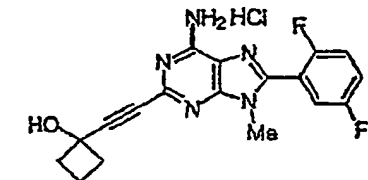
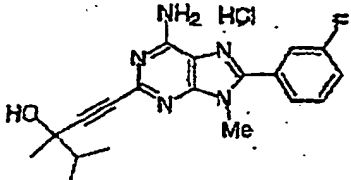
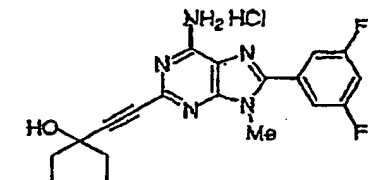
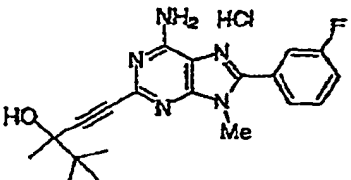
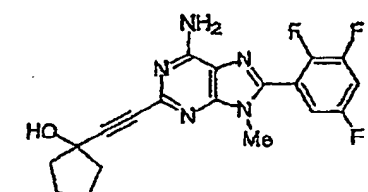
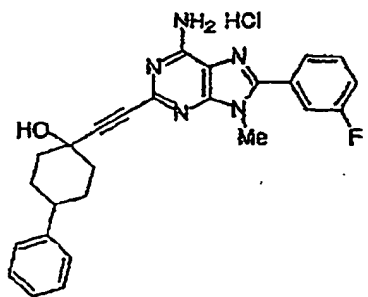
Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
121	 <p>one of diastereomers of 120</p>	126	
122		127	
123		128	
124		129	
125		130	

Table 3-14

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
131		136	
132		137	
133		138	
134		139	
135		140	

Table 3-15

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
141		146	
142		147	
143		148	
144		149	
145		150	

Table 3-16

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
151		156	
152		157	
153		158	
154		159	
155		160	

Table 3-17

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
161		166	
162		167	
163		168	
164		169	
165		170	

Table 3-18

Ex.No.	Structural Formula .	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
171		176	
172		177	
173		178	
174		179	
175		180	



Table 3-19

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
181		186	
182		187	
183		188	
184		189	
185		190	

Table 3-20

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
191		196	
192		197	
193		198	
194		199	
195		200	

Table 3-21

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
201		206	
202		207	
203		208	
204		209	
205		210	

Table 3-22

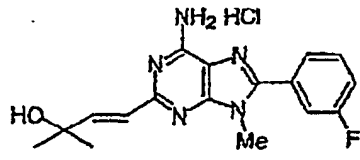
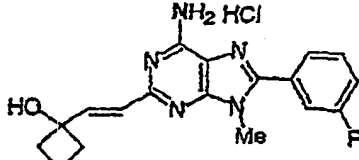
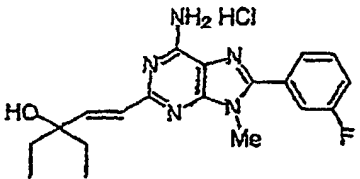
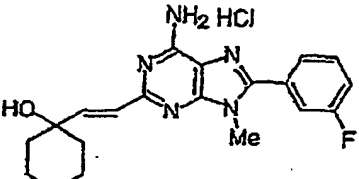
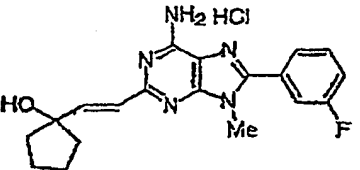
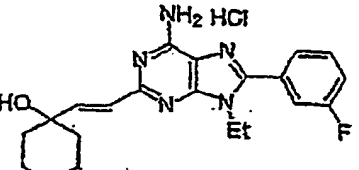
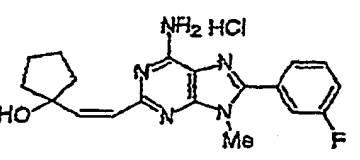
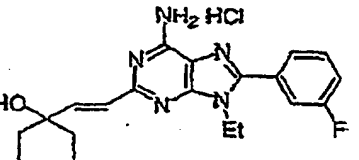
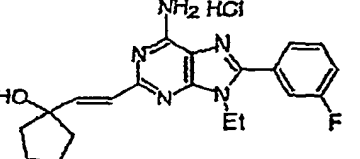
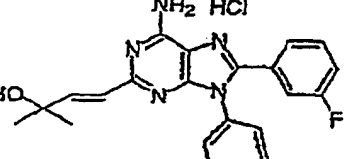
Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
211		215	
212		216	
213-1		217	
213-2		218	
214		219	

Table 3-23

Ex.No.	Structural Formula	Ex.No.	Structural Formula
2 2 0		2 2 5	
2 2 1		2 2 6	
2 2 2		2 2 7	
2 2 3		2 2 8	
2 2 4		2 2 9	

Table 3-24

Ex.No	Structural Formula	Ex.No	Structural Formula
230		234	
231		235	
232		236	
233		237	

[0386] Next, in order to facilitate the understanding that the adenosine A2 receptor antagonist has an antidiabetic action, several examples where the fundamental skeletons are different in chemical structures will be shown as hereunder. It goes without saying that the present invention is not limited thereto.

#### Example 238

##### Adenosine A1 receptor binding experiment

[0387] Human adenosine A1 receptor cDNA was subjected to an over-expression in CHOK1 cells and its membrane specimen was suspended in an incubation buffer (20 mM HEPES, 10 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 100 mM NaCl; pH 7.4) to make the concentration 66.7 µg/ml. To 0.45 ml of this membrane specimen were added 0.025 ml of tritium-labeled chlorocyclopentyl adenosine (60 nM <sup>3</sup>H-CCPA; 30 Ci/mmol) and 0.025 ml of the compound to be tested. The solution of the compound to be tested was prepared in such a manner that, firstly, the compound was dissolved in DMSO to make 20 mM concentration and then successively diluted each 10-fold using an incubation buffer. The mixture was allowed to stand at 30°C for 120 minutes, subjected to a quick suction on a glass fiber filter (GF/B; manufactured by Whatman) and immediately washed with 5 ml of ice-cooled 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer twice. After that, the glass fiber filter was transferred to a vial bottle, a scintillator was added and the radioactivity on the filter was measured by a liquid scintillation counter. Calculation of the inhibition rate of the test compound to the receptor bond (<sup>3</sup>H-CCPA) was carried out by the following expression and, based upon that, IC<sub>50</sub> was calculated.

Inhibition Rate (%) =  $\left[1 - \frac{\text{Binding amount in the presence of drug} - \text{Non-specific binding amount}}{\text{Total binding amount} - \text{Non-specific binding amount}}\right] \times 100$

[0388] Total binding amount is a  $^3\text{H}$ -CCPA binding radioactivity in the absence of the test compound.

[0389] Non-specific binding amount is a  $^3\text{H}$ -CCPA binding radioactivity in the presence of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of RPIA.

[0390] Binding amount in the presence of drug is a  $^3\text{H}$ -CCPA binding radioactivity in the presence of the test compound of various concentrations.

[0391] The inhibition constant ( $K_i$  value) in Table was calculated from Cheng-Prusoff's expression.

[0392] The results are shown in Table 4.

Example 239

#### Adenosine A2a receptor binding experiment

[0393] A membrane specimen prepared by an over-expression of adenosine A2a receptor was purchased from Receptor Biology, Inc. and adenosine A2a receptor binding experiments were carried out using that. The purchased membrane specimen was suspended in an incubation buffer (20 mM HEPES, 10 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$  and 100 mM NaCl; pH 7.4) to make the concentration 22.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . To 0.45 ml of this membrane specimen were added 0.025 ml of tritium-labeled  $^3\text{H}$ -CGS21680 (500 nM; 30 Ci/mmol) and 0.025 ml of the test compound. The solution of the test compound was prepared in such a manner that, firstly, the compound was dissolved in DMSO to make 20 mM concentration and then successively diluted each 10-fold using an incubation buffer. The mixture was allowed to stand at 25°C for 90 minutes, subjected to a quick suction on a glass fiber filter (GF/B; manufactured by Whatman) and immediately washed with 5 ml of ice-cooled 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer twice. After that, the glass fiber filter was transferred to a vial bottle, a scintillator was added and the radioactivity on the filter was measured by a liquid scintillation counter. Calculation of the inhibition rate of the test compound to the receptor bond ( $^3\text{H}$ -CGS21680) of A2a was carried out by the following expression and, based upon that,  $\text{IC}_{50}$  was calculated.

Inhibition Rate (%) =  $\left[1 - \frac{\text{Binding amount in the presence of drug} - \text{Non-specific binding amount}}{\text{Total binding amount} - \text{Non-specific binding amount}}\right] \times 100$

[0394] Total binding amount is a  $^3\text{H}$ -CGS21680 binding radioactivity in the absence of the test compound.

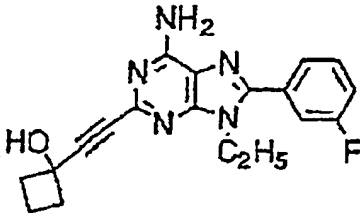
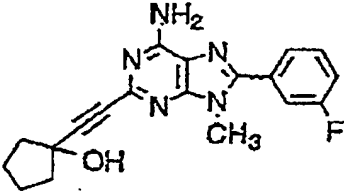
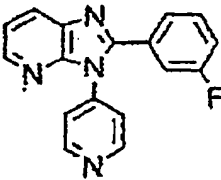
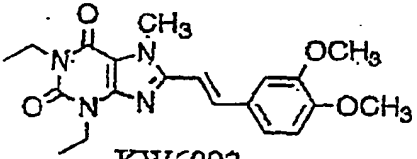
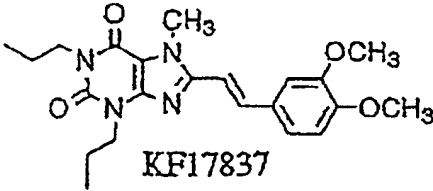
[0395] Non-specific binding amount is a  $^3\text{H}$ -CGS21680 binding radioactivity in the presence of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  of RPIA.

[0396] Binding amount in the presence of drug is a  $^3\text{H}$ -CGS21680 binding radioactivity in the presence of the test compound of various concentrations.

[0397] The inhibition constant ( $K_i$  value) in Table was calculated from Cheng-Prusoff's expression.

[0398] The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Human adenosine A1, A2a receptor binding test

<div>Receptor</div> <div>Test Compound</div>	A1 receptor Ki (μM)	A2a receptor Ki (μM)
<div>  <p>Compound A</p> </div>	0.024	0.002
<div>  <p>Compound B</p> </div>	0.019	0.0014
<div>  <p>Compound C</p> </div>	0.054	0.75
<div>  <p>KW6002</p> </div>	10 <	0.052
<div>  <p>KF17837</p> </div>	10 <	0.047



## Example 240

Evaluation of test compound in Adenosine A2b receptor expressed cells using suppression of NECA-stimulated cAMP expression as an index

[0399] Human adenosine A2b receptor cDNA was over-expressed in CHOK1 cells. The cells were uniformly placed on a 24-well plate at the rate of  $1.5 \times 10^5$  cells/well, incubated for one night and then used for the experiments. Affinity of the test compound to the A2b receptor was evaluated in which the index used was the degree of suppression of the amount of cAMP produced by stimulation of NECA (30 nM) which was an adenosine agonist in the presence of the test compound. Thus, after washing with 2 ml/well of an incubation buffer (Krebs solution; pH 7.4) twice, a pre-incubation was carried out at 0.5 ml/well for 30 minutes. After that, 100  $\mu$ l/well of a mixed solution containing 600  $\mu$ M of Ro-20-1724 (phosphodiesterase inhibitor), 180 nM of NECA and a test compound which was 6-fold concentrated in a reaction solution were added. After 15 minutes, the reaction was stopped by substituting 0.1N HCl (300  $\mu$ l/well) for the reaction solution. Measurement of cAMP was carried out using an Amersham cAMP EIA Kit.

[0400] Calculation of the suppression rate of the test compound to the NECA-stimulated CAMP production was done by the following expression.

$$\text{Inhibition Rate (\%)} = \left[ 1 - \left\{ \frac{\text{cAMP amount in the presence of NECA and test compound} - \text{cAMP amount in the case of incubation buffer only}}{\text{cAMP amount stimulated only by NECA} - \text{cAMP amount in the case of incubation buffer only}} \right\} \right] \times 100.$$

[0401]  $IC_{50}$  was calculated from the above.

[0402] The result is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 suppressing action to NECA-stimulated cAMP production in adenosine A2b receptor expressed cells

Compound \ Receptor	A2b receptor $IC_{50}$ ( $\mu$ M)
Compound A	0.028
Compound B	0.070
Compound C	0.10
KW6002	2.85
KF17837	1.36

## Example 241

Action of Spontaneous Diabetic Mice (KK-A $\nu$ /Ta Jcl) to Hyperglycemia (by single administration)

[0403] Animals: Five male KK-A $\nu$ /Ta Jcl mice for each group (introduced from Nippon Clair)

[0404] Preparation and Administration of Test Compound: A test compound in a dose shown in Table 6 was suspended in a 0.5% aqueous solution of methyl cellulose and was orally administered in a dose of 10 ml/kg.

[0405] Collection of Blood Samples and Determination of Blood Sugar: Blood was collected from tail vein immediately before administration of the test compound and also five hours after the administration and blood sugar was determined.

[0406] Method: Tail vein of mouse was injured by a razor without an anesthetization to bleed slightly. The blood (15  $\mu$ l) was collected and immediately mixed with 135  $\mu$ l of a 0.6 M perchloric acid. Glucose in the supernatant obtained by a centrifugal separation (at 1500 g for 10 minutes at 4°C using a cooling centrifuge GS-6KR of Beckmann) was determined by a Glucose CII Test Wako (Wako Pure Chemicals).

[0407] The result is shown in Tables 6-1 to 6-4 for each experiment.

[0408] The result is shown in terms of "(% ratio of the blood sugar after 5 hours from the administration to the blood sugar before the administration)  $\pm$  (standard error)". The data were subjected to a one-way layout analysis of variance and then subjected to a multiple comparison of Dunnett type.. The case where  $p < 0.05$  was judged that a significant difference was available.

Table 6-1

Action of spontaneous diabetic mice (KK-A $\gamma$ /Ta Jcl) to hyperglycemia			
Test Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	$\frac{\text{Blood sugar level 5 hr after the administration}}{\text{Blood sugar level before the administration}} \times 100$	Significance
Solvent		72.4 $\pm$ 4.4	
Compound A	10	47.8 $\pm$ 4.8	**
Compound B	10	51.8 $\pm$ 2.9	**

Compounds A and B are administered in a form of sulfate.  
(\*\*;  $p < 0.01$  vs. Solvent)

Table 6-2

Action of spontaneous diabetic mice (KK-A $\gamma$ /Ta Jcl) to hyperglycemia			
Test Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	$\frac{\text{Blood sugar level 5 hr after the administration}}{\text{Blood sugar level before the administration}} \times 100$	Significance
Solvent		69.8 $\pm$ 2.3	
Compound C	30	48.5 $\pm$ 3.4	**

(\*\*;  $p < 0.01$  vs. Solvent)

Table 6-3

Action of spontaneous diabetic mice (KK-A $\gamma$ /Ta Jcl) to hyperglycemia			
Test Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	$\frac{\text{Blood sugar level 5 hr after the administration}}{\text{Blood sugar level before the administration}} \times 100$	Significance
Solvent		76.6 $\pm$ 3.9	
KW6002	100	57.6 $\pm$ 5.6	*

(\*;  $p < 0.05$  vs. Solvent)

Table 6-4

Action of spontaneous diabetic mice (KK-A $\gamma$ /Ta Jcl) to hyperglycemia			
Test Compound	Dose (mg/kg)	$\frac{\text{Blood sugar level 5 hr after the administration}}{\text{Blood sugar level before the administration}} \times 100$	Significance
Solvent		80.7 $\pm$ 2.3	
KF17837	100	62.0 $\pm$ 2.8	*

(\*;  $p < 0.05$  vs. Solvent)

[0409] As such, adenosine A2 receptor antagonist showed a clear hypoglycemic action in spontaneous diabetic models.

[0410] In the experiments for the NECA-stimulated glucose production in hepatic cells, the antagonist which was specific to adenosine A2a receptor did not show a saccharogenesis suppressing action and only the compounds showing a strong suppressing action of A2b showed a saccharogenesis suppressing action. In addition, a glucose tolerance improving action in glucose tolerance test which is an index for sugar utilization in peripheral tissues was noted both in antagonists which were specific to adenosine A2a and in compounds having a strong antagonistic action to A2b receptor.

[0411] On the other hand, no hypoglycemic action was noted for FK453 (European Journal of Pharmacology, 279, 217-225, 1995.) known as an antagonist specific to adenosine A1 receptor even at the dose of 100 mg/kg in the present diabetic models. In addition, no glucose tolerance improving action was noted in glucose tolerance test as well.

[0412] From the above, it is clear that the effect in the present diabetic models is due to an antagonistic action of adenosine A2 (A2a and/or A2b) receptor.

#### Referential Example

#### Synthesis of 2-(3-fluorophenyl)-3-(4-pyridyl)-3H-imidazo[4,5-b]pyridine hydrochloride (Compound C)

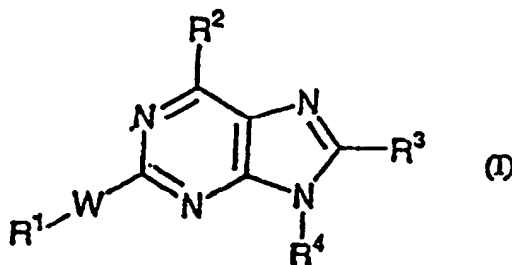
[0413] N<sup>2</sup>-(4-Pyridyl)-2,3-pyridinediamine was dissolved in 20 ml of methanol, 1 ml of acetic acid and 745 mg of 3-fluorobenzaldehyde were added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction solution was concentrated and subjected to an azeotropy with toluene for three times. The resulting residue after concentration was suspended in 30 ml of ethanol, 1.5 g of anhydrous iron chloride were added thereto and the mixture was heated under reflux for 5 hours. The reaction solution was returned to room temperature, concentrated to dryness, diluted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate and washed with 50 ml of water and 20 ml of brine. The organic layer was concentrated to dryness and the residue was purified by a silica gel column chromatography (eluted with ethyl acetate:n-hexane=3:1) to give 0.36 g of a free compound. The free compound was dissolved in 20 ml of methanol, 6.5 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid were added thereto and the mixture was concentrated to dryness. Ethanol was added to the residue, the mixture was subjected to an azeotropy, suspended in 10 ml ethyl acetate and 0.45 g of the title compound was obtained by collecting by filtration. The overall yield was 46%.

NMR (400MHz,  $\delta$ , DMSO- $d_6$ ) ; 7.35-7.55(m,5H), 7.88(d,J=6.4Hz,2H), 8.33 (dd,J=1.6Hz,8.0Hz,1H), 8.45(dd,J=1.6Hz, 4.8Hz,1H), 8.94(d,J=6.4Hz,2H).

[0414] The purine compound and the adenosine A2 receptor antagonists which are the compounds of the present invention show a clear hypoglycemic action in spontaneous diabetic models and also have an action of improving an impaired glucose tolerance, whereby they are useful as a preventive or therapeutic agent for diabetes mellitus and diabetic complications.

#### Claims

1. A purine compound represented by the formula (I), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.



In the formula R<sup>1</sup> represents:

1) formula:



(in the formula, X is hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally substituted acyl group, an optionally substituted acyloxy group or an optionally substituted amino group; and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, an optionally substituted saturated or unsaturated  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl- $C_{2-6}$  alkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally protected carboxyl group or an optionally substituted four to six-membered ring having at least one hetero atom. Alternatively,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  may mean an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom together or may represent a ring which may have hetero atom being formed together with a carbon atom to which they are bonded. This ring may be substituted.); or

2) a five- or six-membered aromatic ring which may have substituent group and hetero atom.

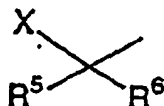
W represents formula  $-CH_2CH_2-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$ .

$R^2$  represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, hydroxyl group or a formula  $-NR^7R^8$  (in which  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, an optionally substituted acyl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group. Alternatively,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  may be a saturated ring which is formed together with a nitrogen atom to which they are bonded. This ring may further have hetero atom or substituent).

$R^3$  represents an optionally substituted  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group or an optionally substituted  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl group.

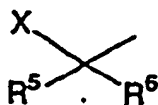
$R^4$  represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{2-6}$  alkenyl group, an optionally substituted  $C_{2-6}$  alkynyl group or an optionally substituted cyclic ether, the case where W is  $-CH_2CH_2-$  and X is hydrogen atom and an alkyl group is excluded.

2. The purine compound as claimed in Claim 1, wherein W is a formula  $-C\equiv C-$ , its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.
3. The purine compound as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein  $R^2$  is formula  $-NR^7R^8$  (in the formula,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  have the same meanings as in claim 1), its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.
4. The purine compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 3, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof, wherein  $R^3$  is an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group.
5. The purine compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 4, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof, wherein  $R^4$  is an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group.
6. The purine compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 5, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof, wherein  $R^1$  is a formula:



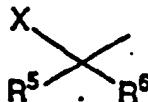
(in the formula, X represents hydroxyl group, an acyloxy group or an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group;  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are the same as or different from and each represents an optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group or a ring being formed together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded which may have a hetero atom and may be substituted).

7. The purine compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 6, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a formula:



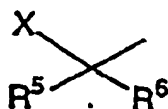
(in the formula, X represents hydroxyl group or a lower aliphatic acyloxy group; and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are the same as or different from each other and each represents an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group or an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group being formed with the carbon atom to which they are bonded) and R<sup>2</sup> is a formula -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (in the formula, R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are the same as or different from and each represents hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or an acyl group).

8. The purine compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 7, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a formula:



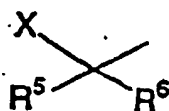
(in the formula, X represents hydroxyl group or a lower aliphatic acyloxy group; and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are the same as or different from each other and each represents an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group or an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group being formed together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded) and R<sup>2</sup> is a formula -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (in the formula, both R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> represent hydrogen atoms).

9. The purine compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 8, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a formula:



(in the formula, X represents hydroxyl group or a lower aliphatic acyloxy group; and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are the same as or different from and each represents a linear or branched C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group or cyclobutyl group, cyclopentyl group or cyclohexyl group being formed together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded, and the ring may be substituted with hydroxyl group, a lower aliphatic acyloxy group, a linear or branched C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy group or a halogen atom), R<sup>2</sup> is a formula -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (in the formula, both R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> are hydrogen atoms), R<sup>3</sup> is a phenyl group which may be substituted with hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, a linear or branched C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group, a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy group, an acyl group, amino group, a mono- or di-lower alkylamino group or a cyano group and R<sup>4</sup> is a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group which may be substituted with hydroxyl group, a halogen atom, cyano group, amino group, a mono- or di-lower alkylamino group, a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy group, carbamoyl group, a mono- or di-substituted carbamoyl group, a carboxyl group or a lower alkyloxycarboxyl group).

10. The purine compound as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 9, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a formula:

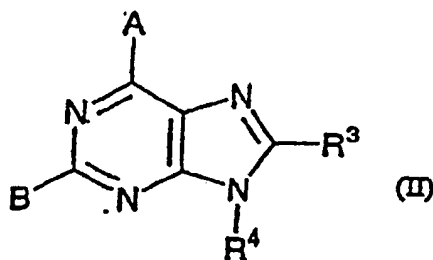


(in the formula, X represents hydroxyl group; and  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are the same as or different from and each represents a  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group or a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group or a cyclohexyl group being formed with the carbon atom to which they are bonded),  $R^2$  is a formula  $-NR^7R^8$  (in the formula, both  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are hydrogen atoms),  $R^3$  is an optionally halogen-substituted phenyl group and  $R^4$  is a  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.

11. The purine compound as claimed in Claim 1 selected from the following group, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof.

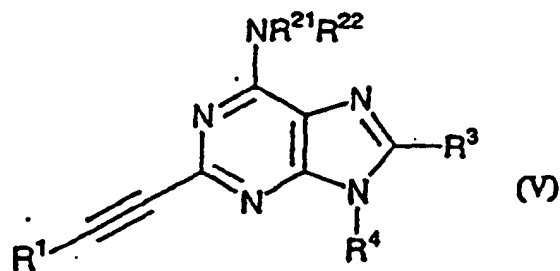
- 1) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- 2) 1-{2-[6-amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- 3) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- 4) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol;
- 5) 1-{2-[6-amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol;
- 6) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol;
- 7) 1-{2-[6-amino-9-dimethylaminophenyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclohexanol;
- 8) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- 9) 1-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl-1-pentyn-3-ol;
- 10) 4-[6-amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol;
- 11) 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol;
- 12) 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol; and
- 13) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethynyl}-1-cyclobutanol.

12. A 2,6-dihalo-substituted purine compound represented by the formula:

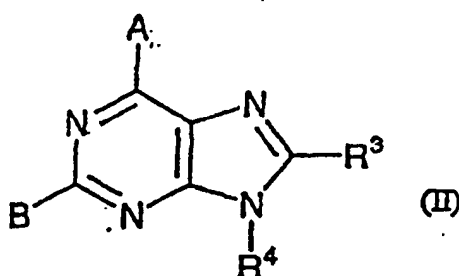


(in the formula, A and B represent halogen atoms;  $R^3$  represents an optionally substituted  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group; and  $R^4$  represents an optionally substituted linear or branched  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group).

13. A method for the manufacture of a 6-amino-2-ethynylene compound represented by the formula (V):



15 (in the formula, R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl group or a saturated 3- to 8-membered ring being formed together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded and the ring may further contain a heteroatom or may be substituted; R<sup>1</sup> has the same meanings as defined in Claim 1 and R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> have the same meanings as defined in Claim 12 which comprises the steps of reacting a 2,6-dihalo-substituted purine compound represented by the formula (II) :

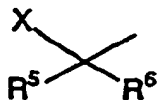


30 (in the formula, A and B represent halogen atoms; R<sup>3</sup> represents an optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group; and R<sup>4</sup> represents a linear or branched alkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group) with an ethynylene compound represented by the formula (III):



(in the formula R<sup>1</sup> represents:

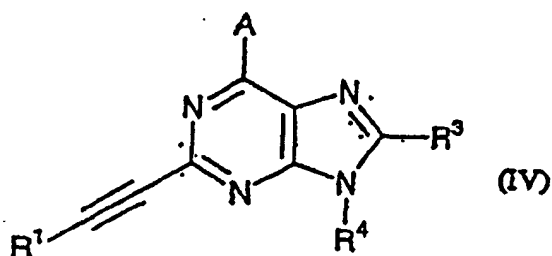
40 1) formula:



50 (in the formula, X is hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted lower alkoxy group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally substituted acyl group, an optionally substituted acyloxy group or an optionally substituted amino group; and R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are the same as or different from each other and each represents hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted lower alkyl group, an optionally substituted cycloalkyl group, an optionally substituted aryl group, an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, an optionally protected carboxyl group or an optionally substituted four- to six- membered ring having at least one hetero atom. Alternatively, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> may mean an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom together or may represent a ring which may have hetero atom being formed together with a carbon atom to which they are bonded. This ring may be substituted.); or

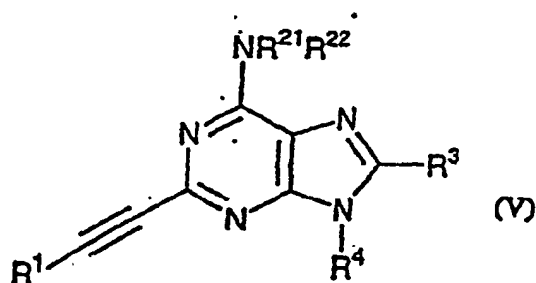
55 2) a five- or six-membered aromatic ring which may have substituent group and hetero atom) to give a 2-ethy-

nylene-6-halopurine compound represented by the formula (IV):

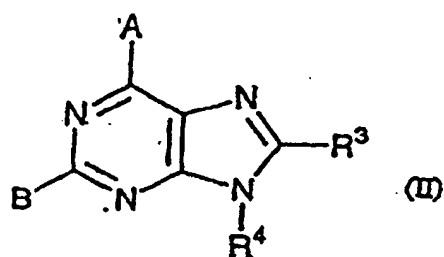


15 (in the formula, A, R¹, R³ and R⁴ have the same meanings as defined above) and then reacting the resulting compound with ammonia or a primary or secondary amine.

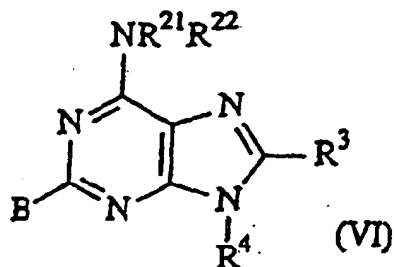
14. A method for the manufacture of a 6-amino-2-ethynylene compound represented by the formula (V):



(in the formula, R¹, R³, R⁴, R²¹ and R²² have the same meanings as defined in Claim 13) which comprises the steps of reacting a 2,6-dihalo-substituted purine compound represented by the formula (II):



45 (in the formula, A, B, R³ and R⁴ have the same meanings as defined in Claim 13) with ammonia or a primary or secondary amine to give a 6-amino-2-halopurine compound represented by the formula (VI):





(in the formula, B, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> have the same meanings as defined in Claim 13); and then reacting the resulting compound with an ethynylene compound represented by the formula (III) :



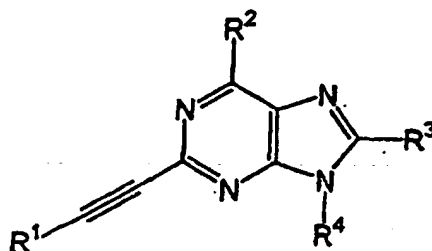
(in the formula R<sup>1</sup> has the same meaning as defined in Claim 13).

15. Use of a compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for preventing or treating diabetes mellitus or diabetic complications.

16. Use of a compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, its pharmacologically acceptable salt or hydrates thereof for the manufacture of a hypoglycemic agent, an improving agent for impaired glucose tolerance, a potentiating agent for insulin sensitivity or a medicament for preventing or treating obesity.

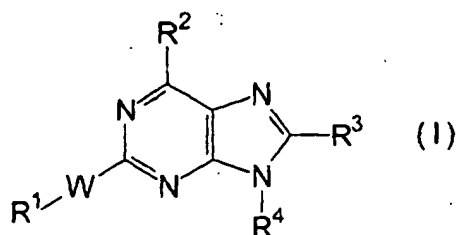
17. The compound according to any one of Claims 1 to 11, its pharmacologically acceptable salts or hydrates for use as a medicament.

18. The purine compound as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the purine compound is an ethynylenepurine compound represented by the formula (I'):



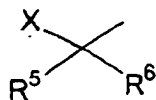
## Patentansprüche

1. Purinverbindung der Formel (I), dessen pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon:



worin R<sup>1</sup> folgendes repräsentiert:

(1) die Formel:



worin X ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Hydroxylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Acylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Acyloxygruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Aminogruppe ist; und R<sup>5</sup> und R<sup>6</sup> sind identisch oder voneinander verschieden und repräsentieren jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte, gesättigte oder ungesättigte C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkyl-C<sub>2-6</sub>alkyl-Gruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls geschützte Carboxylgruppe oder einen gegebenenfalls substituierten 4-bis 6-gliedrigen Ring mit mindestens einem Heteroatom; alternativ dazu können R<sup>5</sup> und R<sup>6</sup> zusammen ein Sauerstoffatom oder ein Schwefelatom darstellen oder können einen Ring darstellen, der ein Heteroatom enthalten kann und gebildet wird zusammen mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, wobei dieser Ring substituiert sein kann; oder

(2) einen 5- oder 6-gliedrigen aromatischen Ring, der eine Substituentengruppe und ein Heteroatom aufweisen kann;

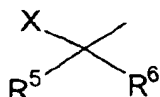
W repräsentiert die Formel -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH-CH- oder -C≡C-;

R<sup>2</sup> ist ein Wasserstoffatom, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, eine Hydroxylgruppe oder die Formel -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (worin R<sup>7</sup> und R<sup>8</sup> identisch oder voneinander verschieden sind und jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Hydroxylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Acylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe repräsentieren; alternativ dazu können R<sup>7</sup> und R<sup>8</sup> zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, einen gesättigten Ring bilden, der darüber hinaus ein Heteroatom oder einen Substituenten aufweisen kann;

R<sup>3</sup> ist eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>2-6</sub>-Alkenylgruppe;

R<sup>4</sup> ist ein Wasserstoffatom, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>2-6</sub>-Alkenylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>2-6</sub>-Alkynylgruppe oder ein gegebenenfalls substituierter cyclischer Ether, wobei der Fall, dass W -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- und X ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Alkylgruppe ist, ausgeschlossen ist.

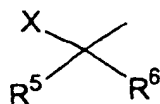
2. Purinverbindung gemäss Anspruch 1, worin W für die Formel -C≡C- steht oder dessen pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon.
3. Purinverbindung gemäss Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin R<sup>2</sup> der Formel -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> entspricht, worin R<sup>7</sup> und R<sup>8</sup> die gleichen Bedeutungen haben wie in Anspruch 1, deren pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon.
4. Purinverbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, deren pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon, worin R<sup>3</sup> eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe ist.
5. Purinverbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, deren pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon, worin R<sup>4</sup> eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Niederalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe ist.
6. Purinverbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, deren pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon, worin R<sup>1</sup> der Formel



entspricht, worin X eine Hydroxylgruppe, eine Acyloxygruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe ist, R<sup>5</sup> und R<sup>6</sup> sind identisch oder voneinander verschieden und repräsentieren jeweils eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe oder einen Ring, der zusammen mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an das sie ge-

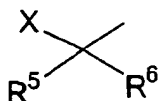
bunden sind, gebildet wird, und der ein Heteroatom aufweisen und substituiert sein kann.

7. Purinverbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, dessen pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon, worin  $R^1$  der Formel



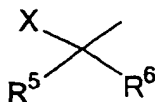
entspricht, worin X eine Hydroxylgruppe oder eine niederaliphatische Acyloxygruppe ist und  $R^5$  und  $R^6$  sind identisch oder voneinander verschieden und repräsentieren jeweils eine gegebenenfalls substituierte  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte  $C_{3-6}$ -Cycloalkylgruppe, die zusammen mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, gebildet wird, und  $R^2$  entspricht der Formel  $-NR^7R^8$ , worin  $R^7$  und  $R^8$  identisch oder voneinander verschieden sind und jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Niederalalkylgruppe oder eine Acylgruppe repräsentieren.

8. Purinverbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dessen pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon, worin  $R^1$  der Formel



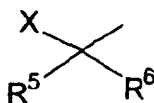
entspricht, worin X eine Hydroxylgruppe oder eine niederaliphatische Acyloxygruppe ist; und  $R^5$  und  $R^6$  sind identisch oder voneinander verschieden und repräsentieren jeweils eine gegebenenfalls substituierte  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte  $C_{3-6}$ -Cycloalkylgruppe, die zusammen mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, gebildet wird, und  $R^2$  entspricht der Formel  $-NR^7R^8$ , worin  $R^7$  und  $R^8$  beide Wasserstoffatome darstellen.

9. Purinverbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, dessen pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon, worin  $R^1$  der Formel



entspricht, worin X eine Hydroxylgruppe oder eine niederaliphatische Acyloxygruppe ist; und  $R^5$  und  $R^6$  sind identisch oder voneinander verschieden und repräsentieren jeweils eine lineare oder verzweigte  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkylgruppe oder Cyclobutylgruppe, Cyclopentylgruppe oder Cyclohexylgruppe, die zusammen mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, gebildet werden, und der Ring kann mit einer Hydroxylgruppe, einer niederaliphatischen Acyloxygruppe, einer linearen oder verzweigten  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkylgruppe, einer  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkoxygruppe oder einem Halogenatom substituiert sein;  $R^2$  entspricht der Formel  $-NR^7R^8$ , worin  $R^7$  und  $R^8$  beide Wasserstoffatome darstellen;  $R^3$  ist eine Phenylgruppe, die mit einer Hydroxylgruppe, einem Halogenatom, einer linearen oder verzweigten  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkylgruppe, einer  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkoxygruppe, einer Acylgruppe, einer Aminogruppe, einer Mono- oder Di-niederalkylaminogruppe oder einer Cyanogruppe substituiert sein kann, und  $R^4$  ist eine  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkylgruppe, die mit einer Hydroxylgruppe, einem Halogenatom, einer Cyanogruppe, einer Aminogruppe, einer Mono- oder Di-niederalkylaminogruppe, einer  $C_{1-6}$ -Alkoxygruppe, einer Carbamoylgruppe, einer Mono- oder Di-substituierten Carbamoylgruppe, einer Carboxylgruppe oder einer Niederalkyloxycarboxylgruppe substituiert sein kann.

10. Purinverbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, worin  $R^1$  der Formel

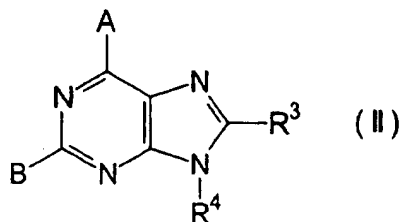


entspricht, worin X eine Hydroxylgruppe ist, und R<sup>5</sup> und R<sup>6</sup> sind identisch oder voneinander verschieden und repräsentieren jeweils eine C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe oder eine Cyclobutylgruppe, eine Cyclopentylgruppe oder eine Cyclohexylgruppe, die zusammen mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, gebildet wird; R<sup>2</sup> entspricht der Formel -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, worin R<sup>7</sup> und R<sup>8</sup> beide Wasserstoffatome darstellen, R<sup>3</sup> ist eine gegebenenfalls Halogen-substituierte Phenylgruppe und R<sup>4</sup> ist eine C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, deren pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon.

11. Purinverbindung gemäss Anspruch 1, ausgewählt aus der folgenden Gruppe, deren pharmakologisch annehmbares Salz oder Hydrate davon:

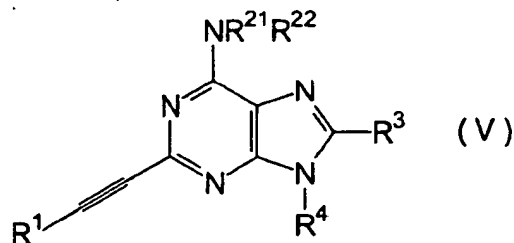
- (1) 1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- (2) 1-{2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- (3) 1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- (4) 1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclobutanol;
- (5) 1-{2-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclobutanol;
- (6) 1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclobutanol;
- (7) 1-{2-[6-Amino-9-dimethylaminophenyl-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclohexanol;
- (8) 1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorphenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclopentanol;
- (9) 1-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-3-ethyl-1-pentin-3-ol;
- (10) 4-[6-Amino-9-ethyl-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butin-2-ol;
- (11) 4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butin-2-ol;
- (12) 4-[6-Amino-8-(3-fluorphenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-2-methyl-3-butin-2-ol; und
- (13) 1-{2-[6-Amino-8-(3,5-difluorphenyl)-9-methyl-9H-2-purinyl]-1-ethinyl}-1-cyclobutanol.

12. 2,6-Dihalogen-substituierte Purinverbindung der Formel:



worin A und B Halogenatome repräsentieren, R<sup>3</sup> ist eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe; und R<sup>4</sup> ist eine gegebenenfalls substituierte lineare oder verzweigte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe.

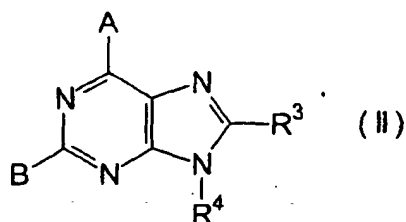
13. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer 6-Amino-2-ethinyl-Verbindung der Formel (V):



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worin R<sup>21</sup> und R<sup>22</sup> identisch oder voneinander verschieden sind und jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe oder einen gesättigten 3- bis 8-gliedrigen Ring, der zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, gebildet wird, und der ferner ein Heteroatom enthalten oder substituiert sein kann; R<sup>1</sup> hat die gleiche Bedeutung wie in Anspruch 1 definiert und R<sup>3</sup> und R<sup>4</sup> haben die gleichen Bedeutungen wie in Anspruch 12 definiert, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst: Umsetzen einer 2,6-Dihalogen-substituierten Purinverbindung der Formel (II):



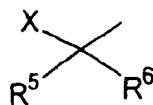
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worin A und B Halogenatome repräsentieren, R<sup>3</sup> ist eine gegebenenfalls substituierte C<sub>3-8</sub>-Cycloalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe; und R<sup>4</sup> ist eine gegebenenfalls substituierte lineare oder verzweigte C<sub>1-6</sub>-Alkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe, mit einer Ethinylverbindung der Formel (III):



worin R<sup>1</sup> folgendes repräsentiert:

(1) die Formel



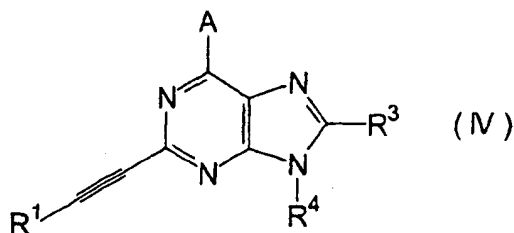
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worin X ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Hydroxylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Niederalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Niederalkoxygruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Acylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Acyloxygruppe oder eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Aminogruppe ist; und R<sup>5</sup> und R<sup>6</sup> sind identisch oder voneinander verschieden und repräsentieren jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Niederalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Cycloalkylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Arylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls substituierte Heteroarylgruppe, eine gegebenenfalls geschützte Carboxylgruppe oder einen gegebenenfalls substituierten 4- bis 6-gliedrigen Ring mit mindestens einem He-

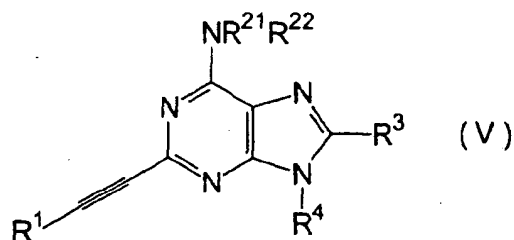
teroatom; alternativ dazu können  $R^5$  und  $R^6$  zusammen ein Sauerstoffatom oder ein Schwefelatom darstellen oder können einen Ring darstellen, der ein Heteroatom enthalten kann und gebildet wird zusammen mit dem Kohlenstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, wobei dieser Ring substituiert sein kann; oder

(2) einen 5- oder 6-gliedrigen aromatischen Ring, der eine Substituentengruppe und ein Heteroatom aufweisen kann, wodurch eine 2-Ethynyl-6-halopurin-Verbindung der Formel (IV) erhalten wird:

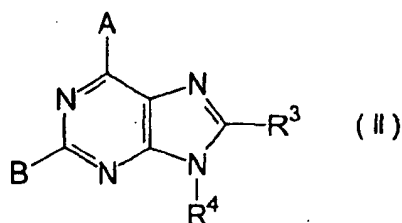


worin A,  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  und  $R^4$  die gleichen Bedeutungen haben, wie oben definiert, und die anschließende Umsetzung der resultierenden Verbindung mit Ammoniak oder einem primären oder sekundären Amin.

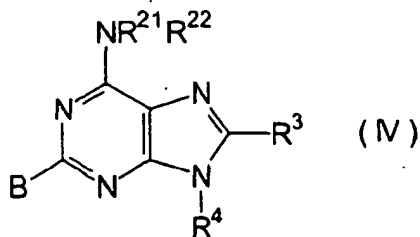
14. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer 6-Amino-2-ethynyl-Verbindung der Formel (V)



worin  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^{21}$  und  $R^{22}$  die gleichen Bedeutungen haben wie in Anspruch 13 definiert, das die folgenden Schritte umfasst: Umsetzen einer 2,6-Dihalogen-substituierten Purinverbindung der Formel (II) :



worin A, B,  $R^3$  und  $R^4$  die gleichen Bedeutungen haben wie in Anspruch 13 definiert, mit Ammoniak oder einem primären oder sekundären Amin, wodurch eine 6-Amino-2-halopurin-Verbindung der Formel (VI) erhalten wird:

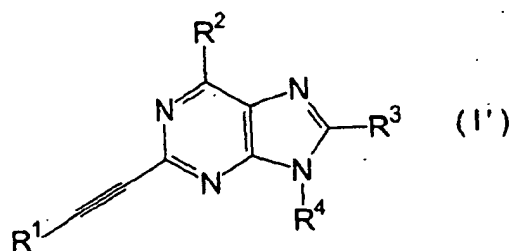


worin B, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>21</sup> und R<sup>22</sup> die gleichen Bedeutungen haben wie in Anspruch 13 definiert, und die anschliessende Umsetzung der resultierenden Verbindung mit einer Ethynylenverbindung der Formel (III):



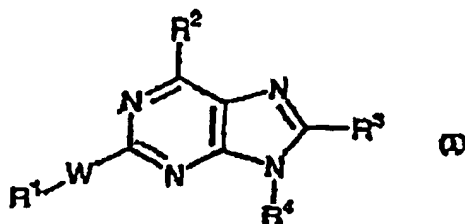
worin R<sup>1</sup> die gleiche Bedeutung hat wie in Anspruch 13 definiert.

- 20
15. Verwendung einer Verbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, deren pharmakologisch annehmbaren Salzes oder deren Hydrate zur Herstellung eines Medikaments zur Vorbeugung oder Behandlung von Diabetes mellitus oder diabetischen Komplikationen.
- 25
16. Verwendung einer Verbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, deren pharmakologisch annehmbaren Salzes oder Hydraten davon zur Herstellung eines hypoglykämischen Mittels, eines Mittels zur Verbesserung der beeinträchtigten Glucosetoleranz, eines Verstärkungsmittels für die Insulinempfindlichkeit oder eines Medikaments zur Vorbeugung oder Behandlung von Fettleibigkeit.
- 30
17. Verbindung gemäss mindestens einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, dessen pharmakologisch annehmbaren Salze oder Hydrate zur Verwendung als Medikament.
- 35
18. Purinverbindung gemäss Anspruch 1, worin die Purinverbindung eine Ethynylenpurinverbindung der Formel (I') ist:



# Revendications

- 50
1. Composé purique représenté par la formule (I), son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci.
- 55



Dans la formule R<sup>1</sup> représente :

1) formule:



(dans la formule, X est un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe hydroxyle, un groupe alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub> facultativement substitué, un groupement alkoxy C<sub>1-6</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement acyle facultativement remplacé, un groupement acyloxy facultativement remplacé ou un groupement amino facultativement remplacé; R<sup>5</sup> et R<sup>6</sup> sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupement alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement cycloalkyle C<sub>3-8</sub> saturé ou non saturé facultativement remplacé, un groupement alkyle C<sub>2-6</sub> - cycloalkyle C<sub>3-8</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement carboxyle facultativement protégé ou un cycle de 4 à 6 chaînons facultativement remplacé possédant au moins un hétéro-atome. En variante, R<sup>5</sup> et R<sup>6</sup> peuvent signifier un atome d'oxygène ou un atome de soufre ensemble ou peuvent représenter un cycle qui peut posséder un hétéro-atome formé conjointement avec un atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés. Ce cycle peut être remplacé.) ;ou

2) un cycle aromatique de cinq ou six chaînons qui peut posséder un groupement substituant et un hétéro-atome.

W représente la formule -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH- ou -C≡C-.

R<sup>2</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupement alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement hydroxyle ou une formule -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (dans laquelle R<sup>7</sup> et R<sup>8</sup> sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupement hydroxyle, un groupement alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement acyle facultativement remplacé, un groupement cycloalkyle C<sub>3-8</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé. En variante, R<sup>7</sup> et R<sup>8</sup> peuvent représenter un cycle saturé qui est formé conjointement avec un atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés. Ce cycle peut en outre posséder un hétéro-atome ou un substituant).

R<sup>3</sup> représente un groupement cycloalkyle C<sub>3-8</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement alkényle C<sub>2-6</sub> facultativement remplacé.

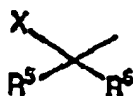
R<sup>4</sup> représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupement alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement cycloalkyle C<sub>3-8</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement alkényle C<sub>2-6</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement alkynyle C<sub>2-6</sub> facultativement remplacé ou un éther cyclique. facultativement remplacé ; le cas dans lequel W est -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- et X est un atome d'hydrogène et un groupement alkyle est exclu.

2. Composé purique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel W est une formule -C≡C-, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci.
3. Composé purique selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel R<sup>2</sup> est la formule -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> (dans la formule, R<sup>7</sup> et R<sup>8</sup>



ont les même significations que dans la revendication 1), son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci.

4. Composé purique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, dans lequel  $R^3$  est un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé.
5. Composé purique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, dans lequel  $R^4$  est un groupement alkyle inférieur facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé.
6. Composé purique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, dans lequel  $R^1$  est une formule :



(dans la formule, X représente un groupement hydroxyle, un groupement acyloxy ou un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  facultativement remplacé ;  $R^5$  et  $R^6$  sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  facultativement remplacé ou un cycle formé conjointement avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés, qui peut posséder un hétéro-atome et qui peut être remplacé).

7. Composé purique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, dans lequel  $R^1$  est une formule :



(dans la formule, X représente un groupement hydroxyle ou un groupement acyloxy aliphatique inférieur ;  $R^5$  et  $R^6$  sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  facultativement remplacé ou un groupement cycloalkyle  $C_{3-8}$  facultativement remplacé formé avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés) et  $R^2$  est une formule  $-NR^7R^8$  (dans la formule,  $R^7$  et  $R^8$  sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupement alkyle inférieur ou un groupement acyle).

8. Composé purique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, dans lequel  $R^1$  est une formule :



(dans la formule, X représente un groupement hydroxyle ou un groupement acyloxy aliphatique inférieur ;  $R^5$  et  $R^6$  sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  facultativement remplacé ou un groupement cycloalkyle  $C_{3-8}$  facultativement remplacé formé conjointement avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés) et  $R^2$  est une formule  $-NR^7R^8$  (dans la formule,  $R^7$  et  $R^8$  représentent tous les deux des atomes d'hydrogène).

9. Composé purique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, dans lequel  $R^1$  est une formule :



(dans la formule, X représente un groupement hydroxyle ou un groupement acyloxy aliphatique inférieur ;  $R^5$  et  $R^6$  sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  linéaire ou ramifié ou un groupement cyclobutyle, un groupement cyclopentyle ou un groupement cyclohexyle formé conjointement avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés, et le cycle peut être remplacé par un groupement hydroxyle, un groupement acyloxy aliphatique inférieur, un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  linéaire ou ramifié, un groupement alkoxy  $C_{1-6}$  ou un atome d'halogène),  $R^2$  est une formule  $-NR^7R^8$  (dans la formule,  $R^7$  et  $R^8$  sont tous les deux des atomes d'hydrogène),  $R^3$  est un groupement phényle qui peut être remplacé par un groupement hydroxyle, un atome d'halogène, un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  linéaire ou ramifié, un groupement alkoxy  $C_{1-6}$ , un groupement acyle, un groupement amino, un groupement mono- ou di-alkylamino inférieur ou un groupement cyano, et  $R^4$  est un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  qui peut être remplacé par un groupement hydroxyle, un atome d'halogène, un groupement cyano, un groupement amino, un groupement mono- ou di-alkylamino inférieur, un groupement alkoxy  $C_{1-6}$ , un groupement carbamoyl, un groupement mono- ou di-carbamoyl remplacé, un groupement carboxyle ou un groupement alkyloxycarboxyle inférieur.

10. Composé purique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans lequel  $R^1$  est une formule :

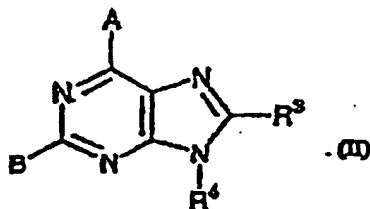


(dans la formule, X représente un groupement hydroxyle ;  $R^5$  et  $R^6$  sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$  ou un groupement cyclobutyle, un groupement cyclopentyle ou un groupement cyclohexyle formé conjointement avec l'atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés),  $R^2$  est une formule  $-NR^7R^8$  (dans la formule,  $R^7$  et  $R^8$  sont tous les deux des atomes d'hydrogène),  $R^3$  est un groupement phényle facultativement remplacé par un halogène et  $R^4$  est un groupement alkyle  $C_{1-6}$ , son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci.

11. Composé purique selon la revendication 1 choisi dans le groupe suivant, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci.

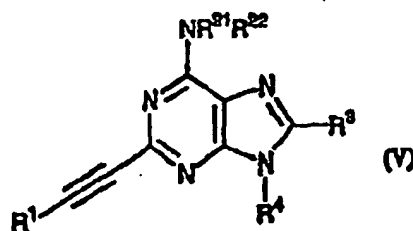
- 1) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9-méthyle-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclopentanol ;
- 2) 1-{2-[6-amino-9-éthyle-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclopentanol ;
- 3) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9-propyle-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclopentanol ;
- 4) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9-méthyle-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclobutanol ;
- 5) 1-{2-[6-amino-9-éthyle-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclobutanol ;
- 6) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9-propyle-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclobutanol ;
- 7) 1-{2-[6-amino-9-diméthylaminophényle-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclohexanol ;
- 8) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3,5-difluorophényle)-9-méthyle-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclopentanol ;
- 9) 1-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyle]-3-éthyle-1-pentyne-3-ol ;
- 10) 4-[6-amino-9-éthyle-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9H-2-purinyle]-2-méthyle-3-butyne-2-ol ;
- 11) 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9-propyl-9H-2-purinyle]-2-méthyle-3-butyne-2-ol ;
- 12) 4-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophényle)-9-méthyle-9H-2-purinyle]-2-méthyle-3-butyne-2-ol ; et
- 13) 1-{2-[6-amino-8-(3,5-difluorophényle)-9-méthyle-9H-2-purinyle]-1-éthynyle}-1-cyclobutanol.

12. Composé purique 2,6-dihalogéno substitué représenté par la formule :

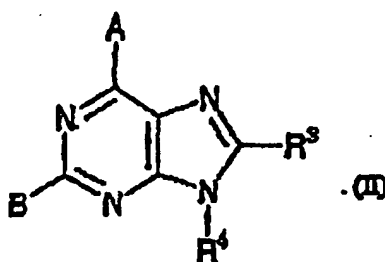


(dans la formule, A et B représentent des atomes d'halogène ; R³ représente un groupement cycloalkyle C<sub>3-8</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé ; et R⁴ représente un groupement alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub> linéaire ou ramifié facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé).

13. Procédé de préparation d'un composé 6-amino-2-éthynylène représenté par la formule (V) :



(dans la formule, R²¹ et R²² sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupement alkyle C<sub>1-6</sub> facultativement remplacé ou un cycle saturé de 3 à 8 chaînons formé conjointement avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, et le cycle peut en outre contenir un hétéro-atome ou peut être remplacé ; R¹ a les mêmes significations que celles définies dans la revendication 1, et R³ et R⁴ ont les mêmes significations que celles définies dans la revendication 12), qui comprend les étapes consistant à faire réagir un composé purique 2,6-dihalogéno substitué représenté par la formule (II) :



(dans la formule, A et B représentent des atomes d'halogène ; R³ représente un groupement cycloalkyle C<sub>3-8</sub> facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé ; et R⁴ représente un groupement alkyle linéaire ou ramifié, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé ou un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé) avec un composé éthynylène représenté par la formule (III) :

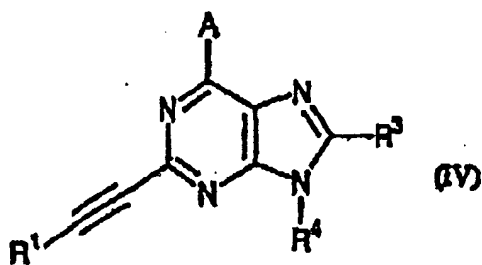


(dans la formule, R¹ représente

1) formule:

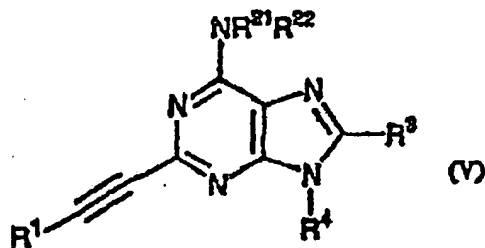


(dans la formule, X est un atome d'hydrogène, un groupement hydroxyle, un groupement alkyle inférieur facultativement remplacé, un groupement alkoxy inférieur facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement acyle facultativement remplacé, un groupement acyloxy facultativement remplacé ou un groupement amino facultativement remplacé; R<sup>5</sup> et R<sup>6</sup> sont identiques ou sont différents l'un de l'autre et chacun représente un atome d'hydrogène, un groupement alkyle inférieur facultativement remplacé, un groupement cycloalkyle facultativement remplacé, un groupement aryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement hétéroaryle facultativement remplacé, un groupement carboxyle facultativement protégé ou un cycle de 4 à 6 chaînons facultativement remplacé possédant au moins un hétéro-atome. En variante, R<sup>5</sup> et R<sup>6</sup> peuvent représenter un atome d'oxygène ou un atome de soufre ensemble ou peuvent représenter un cycle qui peut posséder un hétéro-atome, formé conjointement avec un atome de carbone auquel ils sont liés. Ce cycle peut être remplacé.); ou  
2) un cycle aromatique de cinq ou six chaînons qui peut posséder un groupement substituant et un hétéro-atome pour donner un composé 2-éthynylène-6-halogénopurine représenté par la formule (IV) :

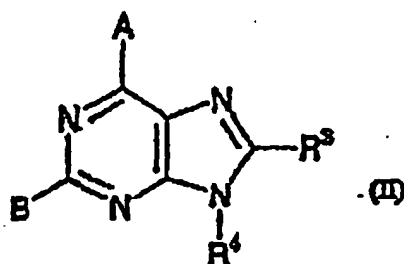


(dans la formule, A, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> et R<sup>4</sup> ont les même significations que celles définies ci-dessus) puis à faire réagir le composé obtenu avec de l'ammoniac ou avec une amine primaire ou secondaire.

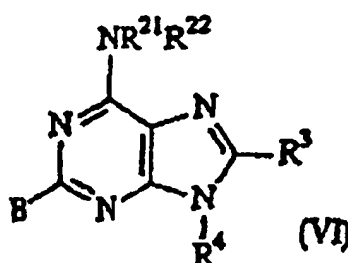
14. Procédé de préparation d'un composé 6-amino-2-éthynylène représenté par la formule (V):



(dans la formule, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>21</sup> et R<sup>22</sup> ont les même significations que celles définies dans la revendication 13), qui comprend les étapes consistant à faire réagir un composé purique 2,6-dihalogéno substitué représenté par la formule II:



(dans la formule, A, B, R<sup>3</sup> et R<sup>4</sup> ont les même significations que celles définies dans la revendication 13) avec de l'ammoniac ou avec une amine primaire ou secondaire pour donner un composé 6-amino-2-halogénopurine représenté par la formule (VI):



(dans la formule, B, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>21</sup> et R<sup>22</sup> ont les même significations que celles définies dans la revendication 13), puis à faire réagir le composé obtenu avec un composé éthynylène représenté par la formule (III):



(dans la formule, R<sup>1</sup> a la même signification que celle définie dans la revendication 13).

15. Utilisation d'un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, pour la préparation d'un médicament destiné à prévenir ou à traiter le diabète sucré ou les complications du diabète.
16. Utilisation d'un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, pour la préparation d'un agent hypoglycémiant, d'un agent pour améliorer une tolérance au glucose altérée, d'un agent pour activer la sensibilité à l'insuline ou d'un médicament pour prévenir ou traiter l'obésité.
17. Composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, son sel acceptable sur le plan pharmacologique ou les hydrates de celui-ci, destiné à être utilisé comme un médicament.
18. Composé purique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le composé purique est un composé éthynylène purine représenté par la formule (I'):

